

SUNDAY CIRCULATION.
176,984
AVERAGE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1902
60,000 Biggest West of the Mississippi

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

FORTY-EIGHT PAGES.

JUNE WANT ADS
35,722
TOTAL FOR MONTH
10,000 Biggest West of the Mississippi

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

OUTLAW HARRY TRACY'S MURDEROUS FLIGHT

Desperate Convict Still Fights for His Liberty, Though He Has Been Tracked 500 Miles in 34 Days by Soldiers, Police and Civilians, Aided by Bloodhounds, With a Price of \$6500 Set on His Head by Two Governors.

There is an old saying, current among soldiers, that there is no sport like man hunting.

But the hundreds of pursuers of Harry Tracy, murderous outlaw and notorious convict from the Oregon state prison, can testify that hunting him, at least, has no element of sport in it.

Tracy strikes back at the hunters, and his blows tell.

Woe to the person upon whom he draws his rifle.

His bullets are always sent with unerring aim.

For 34 days he has fought and dodged.

He has covered over five hundred miles in his desperate race for life.

He has fought posers, soldiers and squads of police.

He has been surrounded by determined men nearly fifty times.

When he could elude his pursuers. When he could not, he cut his way through them over dead bodies.

A price of \$6500 has been set against him, "dead or alive," and the forests of Washington, where he seeks to bury himself, are alive with unerring marksmen, all eager to win the reward.

Bloodhounds have been on his trail every day of his freedom.

But he eludes beast and man alike, and is still free.

He has been shot at no less than 2500 times.

The country within a radius of 50 miles about Seattle and Tacoma, where the pursuit is hot, is terrorized, and the farmers blanch at a hint that Tracy is coming.

A Post-Dispatch correspondent on the scene has told the story of this remarkable man hunt, tracing the wanderings of the desperate fugitive.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 12.—Harry Tracy, escaped convict from the Oregon state penitentiary at Salem, has kept two states guessing as to his next movement for 34 days.

Washington and Oregon have failed in their efforts to capture him.

With desperate daring he has eluded posers and militia and has evaded capture. Since his escape from prison, June 9, he has killed six men, including three of the prison guards who fell at the time of his escape, and has wounded two men.

Tracy has captured men by ones and squads, compelling them to do his bidding on pain of death.

He has taken possession of ranches and houses, making men, women and children obey him.

He has captured rowboats and launches, becoming captain of the craft and ruling with stern command.

In short, Tracy has achieved the most remarkable flight in the history of criminal fugitives, and he has made plausible the bloodiest and most thunderous dime novel. And Tracy is still being traced.

Tracy was sentenced to serve 20 years for burglary, but he was a murderer before he became a burglar.

In 1897 he killed Sheriff Valentine Hay in Colorado. In 1898 he would Detective D. Reiner at Portland, Ore. In 1899, with David Merrill, he was sent to the Oregon penitentiary for burglary.

June 9 of this year Tracy and Merrill escaped.

Shop Guard Frank R. Ferrell was shot and killed before they scaled the walls. Fenecman S. R. T. Jones was shot dead at a distance of 10 yards as the convicts fled. Fenecman B. F. Tiffany, wounded while on the fence, was killed while following the fugitives.

HIS IDEA OF CREDIT.

Tracy claims the credit, as he calls it, of having killed all these men, and he also declares that he killed his companion, Merrill, several days later, after accusing him of cowardice. This, however, is probably untrue, as Merrill is believed now to be with Tracy.

Tracy's manner of dealing with the world, which is against him, is vastly different from that of other hunted men.

He does not hide himself in the bushes, without food.

He knows that he is feared by all in this part of the country, his desperate deeds having been the subject of many newspaper stories, and when he needs food or other supplies he boldly approaches a country house and announces:

"I'm Tracy."

That is sufficient.

Tracy gets what he wants. He ranges all the inmates of the house before him and delivers a preliminary curtain lecture to the effect that unless they obey him to the letter he will exterminate all of them with his rifle, which he holds always in readiness, and he tells them, at the least sign of "treachery," he will begin with the one that makes the sign. In this way Tracy compels all to do as he wills, for the people judge from his past deeds as to whether he means what he says.

It appears to be an easy feat for Tracy to bind several men hand and foot when he gets ready to continue his journey from one ranch to another, to prevent them from informing the authorities of his visit before he gets out of range again.

When Tracy finds it to his liking, he takes one man with him, impressing into service by the fear of his rifle, and he uses this man to assist him in securing supplies, rowing skiffs where water is to be crossed, and in other ways.

The originality of the Tracy method of flight is what makes the man's doings so picturesque.

Here is one man, in a desperate dash for liberty, successfully combating the officials of two states, first of Oregon and now of Washington.

ELUDED THE SOLDIERS.

The day after the escape of Tracy and Merrill they stole clothing and a team at Salem, where the prison is located. They had taken Winchester and ammunition from the prison guards. With citizens' garb and a means of transportation, they began their flight.

The next day 50 men surrounded them in the woods near Gervais, Ore., and awaited reinforcements to attack them.

The national guard of Oregon was ordered out.

Early on the morning of June 13 the two convicts broke through the guard line and escaped, though one guard fired upon them.

Bloodhounds were put upon their trail, Friday, the next day, they bought tobacco at New Era, Ore.

Saturday their trail was lost, and the hunt was temporarily abandoned. The

troops and the posers went home. Gov. Geer raised the reward offered for each of the prisoners, dead or alive, to \$6500.

This stimulated the chase, and it was renewed with great vigor.

Early in the morning of June 16, just a week after their escape, Tracy and Merrill crossed the Columbia river into the State of Washington, and that state joined in the man hunt.

The convicts robbed an old man near Vancouver, procuring provisions and money. Sheriff Marsh of Clark County went out after them with three trained detectives and about 200 men. In the woods near Vancouver the men were found and surrounded.

There was an open fight with the convicts, who fired many shots at the posse. The men escaped, with bloodhounds on their trail.

Late in the afternoon the hounds lost the scent, and the trail was again a mystery.

June 19 the men were seen again in the woods near Vancouver, but the next day not a trace of them could be found, though hundreds of men were searching.

SEEN, BUT NOT CAUGHT.

June 21 the convicts were seen again, near La Center. Sheriff Marsh and the bloodhounds again took the trail. Two days later the sheriff gave up the chase, the fugitives having given him the slip.

The convicts were reported as having been seen at several points in the next three days, and on June 27 they were near Winlock, Lewis County. Next day they passed by Alkali, in the same county, and on June 30 the sheriffs of three counties, with strong posers, surrounded them in Thurston County. The men easily broke through the lines. Next day they were reported five miles from Olympia, where Sheriff Hartman of Tacoma joined the chase.

That night, July 1, Tracy and Merrill separated. Tracy stole clothing and two horses from ranchers at Belmoir, five miles northeast of Olympia.

From this point all trace of Merrill has been lost, and some credence was given Tracy's story that he killed his companion, until they were seen together.

It is since Tracy began to go it alone that the real desperateness of the man has been disclosed, and his shrewdness and skill in maneuvering have been shown.

His course since the first day of July leads the public to believe that it was Tracy who was the ruling spirit in the flight from the first day of the escape.

Since July 1 Tracy's exploits have been more desperate, and he has done things more daring than any of the deeds of the two men when they were together.

Very early the next morning Tracy became distinctly the dare-devil.

He appeared at the tent of Horatio Alling, near the oyster beds at South Bay, 10 miles north of Olympia. He had ridden through during the night, while the posers were searching for his trail at Belmoir.

In the tent Tracy found William Adair, the cook, and a man named Scott. He told them he was Tracy, and commanded them to prepare breakfast for him. Two other men employed by the oyster company entered the tent while preparation for breakfast was going on. Tracy stood all four of the men against the wall while he ate his breakfast, holding his rifle in one hand.

IMPRESSED A LAUNCH.

Tracy learned by questioning the men that Capt. Clark and his young son were in the harbor with their gasoline launch, the N. & S. He ordered one of the men to call the Clarks in. The order was obeyed.

All of Tracy's orders are.

Capt. Clark and his son entered the tent and were ranged alongside the others. Thus six men stood in a row while Tracy told them what he expected them to do. He permitted all to eat, then compelled the cook to bind two of the men with stout cords, tying their hands and feet together behind their backs.

Tracy then commanded the other four—Capt. Clark, Edwin Clark, J. Monroe and Frank Scott—to march single file to the launch and get aboard. He followed, and the captived craft set sail. But just before her moorings were loosened Tracy sent Monroe back to the tent to get a pair of slacks that he had seen there. He told Monroe to be back in five minutes, otherwise he would shoot the three men, left with him.

Monroe was back in time.

"Did you untie those other men?" Tracy asked.

"Yes," replied Monroe.

"Well," said Tracy, "if a government launch takes after us today the first thing I'll do will be to kill you."

Monroe, believing that the men he had released would hurry to Olympia and give the alarm, was in mortal terror throughout the voyage, expecting momentarily that

they passed along the outskirts of the city, and finally into Seattle. Tracy laughed and joked with him.

"In fact," said Scott, "he had been jolly most of the day. He has red hair, and he seemed to enjoy joking. Capt. Clark's son because the boy is redheaded. As we walked along he told me what he intended to do. He said he needed a six-shooter and would hold up the first policeman he met and get one. Then he would go out to Lake Washington and come down to Seattle by Pike street."

"I'll hold up Tracy's saloon and gambling house," said Tracy to Scott. "I hear they've got some dough there, and dough is what I need. Oh, I'm all right here in Seattle. I'm among friends. This is the only place where I can make my get-away."

Tracy told Scott he could go back to the launch when they reached a point in the edge of Seattle, walking along the railroad track. Scott walked back a short distance and then made his way to police headquarters.

Scott made his appearance at police headquarters a little later, giving an account of Tracy's course since leaving the launch. He said Tracy made him walk in front as

TRACY WATCHING FOR PURSUERS.



a launch or other vessel would pursue them and knowing that Tracy would keep his word.

It was an unpleasant excursion for Monroe.

But as it turned out the two men he had untied did not give the alarm until several hours later, fearing that Tracy might return and try their hands and feet together behind their backs.

ENJOYED THE CRUISE.

Tracy and his captured craft spent the day cruising about the sound, passing the mouth of Tacoma harbor in the afternoon and pulling up at Meadow Point, a suburb of Seattle, about 8 o'clock in the evening. He compelled Scott to bind the other two men and the Clark boy in the launch, and then set out on foot with Scott as his traveling companion.

Scott's job of binding was poor. Capt. Clark and the others soon released them. Scott and reported to the police headquarters in Seattle, where their story created a remarkable stir. The whole police force was put on edge for the capture of Tracy, who was then known to be within walking distance.

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SHERIFF'S IDLE BOAST.

In spite of the universal hunt Tracy was not seen in Seattle that night, but early next morning he was seen by a man at

Ravenna, a suburb, walking along the railroad track carrying his rifle. He ran for the woods and escaped.

Sheriff Cuddehe made the boast that morning that he would have Tracy, "dead or alive," by night.

The sheriff reckoned without his host. The sheriff and a numerous posse went out after the criminal.

That day, July 2, Tracy came face to face with his pursuers for the first time since he parted from Merrill, and it was a sad day for the posers.

Three were killed and two were wounded. There were two battles.

The first took place in the afternoon, when five men discovered Tracy's hiding place in the woods near Bothell. Heavy rain was falling.

The search had been kept up all day. Louis B. Seifert, a member of the posse, found the imprint of a man's foot in a path leading down to a cabin in the woods. With Deputy Sheriffs Jack Williams, Chas. Raymond, J. L. Nelson and Karl Anderson, he started down the path.

Suddenly Tracy's head appeared above a stump not 30 feet away, and simultaneously his rifle cracked. Anderson fell, his neck grazed by the bullet.

As Anderson rose Tracy fired twice. Ray-

BLUEMASS PILLS VS. HOSPITALS

RELATIVE SEEKS TO BREAK VERMONT MANS WILL.

MILLION GIVEN TO THE SICK

This Appears "Too All Fired Generous" to Green Mountain Dwellers Who Were Neglected.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BAKERSFIELD, Vt., July 12.—The will of Peter Bent Brigham, who was so "all fired generous" that he left over \$1,600,000 to found a Boston hospital and ignored his relatives, is being contested by his nephew, Col. Herbert F. Brigham, of this village.

The colonel declares that the will is void because his uncle gave him a verbal law the law allows such an institution to be accepted, and that for once he defeated himself. A hot legal battle will be the result. The fund now amounts to \$1,386,000.

The Brighams of Bakersfield have had a failing for building hospitals for some years. St. B. Brigham, one of the colonel's left nearly \$5,000,000 some time ago to found an institution to care for incurables. Others founded hospitals for other specific purposes.

As they are all wealthy they have still retained cash enough to see themselves through a hard winter, but the Vermonters' generosity in this particular line is beyond comprehension.

When the average man of the Green mountains is ill, he does himself with blue mass, no matter what ails him, and if this does not kill him, he calls in a doctor. He generally gets quick action one way or the other. It is usually a question of the plow or grave, with no losing in a hospital between times. If he lives until he is 70, his teeth fall out as a result of the blue mass.

Mr. Brigham died 25 years ago and in the meantime the remaining Brighams have waxed rich on their own account. They practically own the town and the name "Brigham" in these parts is a word to conjure with. The whole outfit—two men, a Brigham Cemetery, a Brigham street and a Brigham Academy. Brigham is the boss of the whole outfit—two men, a Brigham Cemetery, a Brigham street and a Brigham Academy.

and all—and is a man of more than ordinary force of character. What he says "goes" in Bakersfield.

mond, who was just crouching to shoot, fell back against Anderson and rolled to the ground, dead.

Seifert fired at Tracy and the convict returned the compliment. Seifert dropped to the ground, still firing. Tracy sent two bullets after him.

Williams fired at Tracy, who returned three shots at him, each taking effect near the heart. Williams crawled away, fatally wounded, and Tracy made his disappearance. He fled through the heavy undergrowth of the forest, and his pursuers were too badly shot up to follow. Finally he reached the wagon road and halted a passing farmer named Johnson.

"I'm a deputy sheriff on the trail of Tracy," said Tracy, "and I must go into Seattle at once; drive me in."

FARMER HELPS HIM.

The farmer, believing him, drove him into Seattle. Tracy reached the outskirts of the city about dusk, where another battle took place. Sheriff Cuddehe and telegraphed for posers to be sent to Brooklyn and Ravenna Park to prevent Tracy from entering the city.

Tracy, who had left the farmer's wagon at the edge of the city, was found in the residence of Mrs. R. H. Van Horn, near Woodland Park, at 8 o'clock. The house was surrounded quickly. Sheriff Cuddehe had just driven up. A butcher's boy gave the alarm. Mrs. Van Horn had whispered to the boy that Tracy was eating dinner in the kitchen.

E. E. Brasse, a policeman, Neil Rawley, a coal miner, and J. I. Knight, an insurance agent, heard of Tracy's presence and armed themselves. They volunteered to assist Sheriff Cuddehe. He stationed them outside the house. Tracy presently appeared, walking between two men whom he had impressed into his service. Sheriff Cuddehe says he could have shot Tracy had he not feared that he would kill one of the other men, who were innocent captives of the desperado.

Breeze ordered Tracy to drop his rifle. For reply the outlaw raised it and fired. Breeze falling dead. Rawley, who was but a few feet from Breeze, received a wound from the rifle, which caused his death a few hours later at the Seattle hospital.

Though Sheriff Cuddehe followed the fugitive with a large posse, Tracy vanished in the darkness of the woods near Ravenna Park.

Gov. McBride of Washington offered a reward of \$1500 for Tracy, living or dead. He also offered the use of the state militia, if needed, to take the Tracy army of one.

AN EXCITING HOLIDAY.

Tracy's Fourth of July was strenuous for himself and those with whom he came in contact. He breakfasted at the ranch of August Fischer, four miles from Green Lake, and departed carrying two days' rations and wearing Fischer's Sunday suit. He at first started to the Fischer to keep him from giving the alarm, but on second thought concluded that Fischer's fear of him would be sufficient.

"If you'll promise not to leave your house or say a word about me to anybody all day," he said, "I won't tie you. But if you dare to disobey me I'll kill you, sure."

Fischer promised, and he obeyed to the letter.

He knew it was Tracy.

From Ravenna a Japanese boy, impressed at the muzzle of Tracy's rifle, rowed the convict across the sound to Port Madison, 15 miles. There he dismissed the boy and entered the house of a rancher named Johnson.

"I'm Tracy," he cried, banging his rifle on the floor.

There was too much for Johnson, and also for Anderson, the hired hand, who immediately set about doing Tracy's will. Mrs. Johnson and her little son also bustled themselves in getting food for the outlaw.

After Tracy had feasted to his fill he compelled Mrs. Johnson to cook food to last him a week. He helped himself to Johnson's wardrobe, then tied the Johnson family securely with ropes.

"Come along," he said to Anderson. The hired man went along. Johnson used Anderson for a day or two in rowing him up the sound in a small boat which he had stolen.

When the Johnsons were released they spread the alarm and Sheriff Cuddehe started a tug to pursue the Tracy canoe.

SAW SOUFIERE CRATER IN ACTION

SCIENTISTS WALKED INTO A PERILOUS SITUATION.

ON A RIDGE BETWEEN CAVERNS

Looked Down on Each Side 1000 Feet at Hissing, Tumbling Masses of Boiling Mud.

KINGSTON, St. Vincent, July 11.—The English scientific commission, headed by Drs. Anderson and Fleet, who, after investigating the various phenomena connected with eruption of the Soufriere volcano here, departed for England by way of other West Indian ports, noticed that the crater was seemingly quiet. Last night, however, three distinct detonations were heard here and at Barbadoes, and an immense cloud of steam issued from the Soufriere.

This phenomenon was preceded by earthquakes during the past three days which were felt all over the colony.

The commissioners had a narrow escape during one of their visits to the crater. They passed over a lava bed on the morning of June 14, in fair weather, and ascended the mountain. The return journey was made during half a gale of wind and a downfall of rain, jets of steam and mud issued all around them from fissures in the mountains.

Walking on a ridge they saw on either side to a depth of a thousand feet masses of boiling mud, throwing up jets to a height of 30 and 40 feet.

On reaching the base of the mountain the scientists found themselves in an awful predicament.

What was three hours previously a dry ravine over which they were walking, was then a stream of hot mud running with tremendous force. In order to cross this stream they constructed a bridge out of lava, wide, laid from bank to bank, across the narrowest parts of the stream, and eventually got over in safety.

Since the eruption, after every shower of lava, the beds to windward and seaward of the volcanic district eject mud and steam, sometimes a hundred feet high, and dust sometimes falls heavily.

But Tracy had several hours' start, and the lava was searched in vain for his small craft. The United States revenue cutter also was brought into service looking for the rowboat.

MANY BOATS IN CHASE.

Many other boats joined in the chase until a considerable navy was out after the lone outlaw and his frightened companion, the captive ranch hand.

It was supposed that Tracy would use Anderson as long as he needed him, then kill the man to prevent him from giving information, but Anderson turned up safe and sound, having been tied to a tree after Tracy got through using him.

Anderson told a remarkable story of Tracy's doings. He said that the convict compelled him to row the boat directly across the sound to West Seattle, arriving in broad daylight the same day.

They lay in a ravine until dark, when they walked down the railroad track two miles, then doubled back and returned to the boat. They rowed to the head of the bay and took to a wagon road.

Tracy tied Anderson to a tree for the night and went to sleep.

"I didn't sleep a wink," said Anderson, "but Tracy did."

July 8 Tracy arrived at the Gerrels farm-house, 15 miles from Seattle, with Anderson, whom he tied to a tree before he entered the house. He gave the Gerrels boy two watches, ordering him to take them to Benton, 15 miles away, and trade them for two revolvers.

"If you don't do just as I say," Tracy said, "I'll kill you and all your family."

This boy seems to be the only one who has disobeyed the Tracy tyrant. He came straight into Seattle and informed on Tracy.

Sheriff Cuddehe started his posse for the place by special train. The track runs in sight of the farm-house.

Tracy found there was no water in the house and took a bucket and went to the spring to get some.

On the way the train bearing the posse passed in full view of him. After he had eaten, washed himself and taken a shave, he bade Mrs. Gerrels good-by and disappeared, calling back as he passed out:

"By the way, I left a fellow named Anderson tied to a tree down here in the hollow."

Bloodhounds were put upon the trail again, but Tracy was too wise for them. He took to the water and they lost the scent.

Tracy is supposed to be making for New Whatcom, where he has friends who will assist him in escaping into the Northwest Territory.

BLOODHOUNDS ELUDED.

Tracy has laughed at bloodhounds many times. He has an effectual way of destroying their scent. It is a sprinkle of cayenne pepper.

Several times, when bloodhounds have been pressing him closely, he has put pepper in his trails.

The trailing would stop when the dogs began to sneeze.

Tracy has been cornered apparently many times, but when the posers closed in he was not there.

There is reason to believe that he has frequently eluded these pursuits by turning posers.

Twice he is known to have named himself as a deputy sheriff, and the deputies themselves have been deceived by him. A trick that worked so easily must have been tried often.

The outfit, it is supposed, also has had assistance in its flight. Three men are held now on this charge.

There is a great deal of sympathy for him among a certain class of men, who always delight in a bold defiance of the law. This sympathy has gone to such an extent two or three times that the outlaw has been cheered on the execution of a maneuver that put him out of the reach of the posse.

The newspapers here and at Tacoma ridicule the posers of Tracy for their inability to get him, though they outnumber him often 80 to one. Barbecue accounts of his hunt are printed, and the posers are almost bored to a joke, except to who are actively engaged in it.

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Root in the act of firing the friars will be statuesque.

The child who has had the benefit of a vacation playground is very likely to be in good condition for its studies when vacation is over.

The declaration of Elder Porter that Satan is in chains is alarming. If he can accomplish so much in iron, what is going to happen when he is once more released?

A six months' Salvation Army revival from the Atlantic to the Pacific, beginning in October, may help to fit the American voter for his solemn duty in the presidential year.

Is it possible that the Swiss are ahead of us in producing an electrical watch that will gain only seven-tenths of a second in five weeks and run for 15 years without rewinding? Shall we have something superior to this when the World's Fair opens?

"PRACTICAL POLITICS" OF THE RIGHT KIND

The report made to Washington for June by the St. Louis postoffice shows receipts of over two hundred thousand dollars for the month—an increase of more than forty thousand dollars over the corresponding period last year.

No one who understands what this means, historically and practically, will ever despair of "practical" politics. In the postal service, if nowhere else, the politics of the world have become practical, constructive, genuine, with every prospect of progressively increasing usefulness.

The "Voyage of the Sunbeam" around the world is still of recent memory, yet during the voyage the local postage charges on mail from London, held at different ports, were often so great as to amount to a prohibitive tariff on the regular use of the foreign mails by people of moderate means. Within two or three decades, the science of practical politics, of the politics which show actual results in the world's improvement, have so changed this that a letter dropped in a letter box anywhere in St. Louis will be carried speedily to almost any part of the world for the price of a bad cigar, with ninety-nine chances in the hundred in favor of its safe delivery.

Great as this is as a practical result of the right kind of politics, the local and domestic results are even greater. In St. Louis or any other American city, a letter dropped into the box in an office building will be delivered in the city itself as surely and almost as promptly as if it had been sent by messenger. When improvement goes a little further, the city mails will take from the telephone the local business of which business men wish to keep a written record as they transact it.

If we seek to know why it is in the postoffice departments of the world that politics have become unmistakably and unquestionably "practical," accomplishing the practical ends which alone justify the trouble and expense of politics, it is easy to find the cause. It is in the postoffice, more than in any other department of government, that the end kept in view as the purpose of its existence is that of pure service to its patrons—their convenience as the first—and we may now venture to hope finally, as the sole, consideration. This alone is "practical" politics.

American missionaries in China may feel a bit safer now that the Chinese order of the double dragon has been bestowed upon Conant McWade. The Chinese disposition has heretofore been to give to missionaries the double cross.

HAMLIN GARLAND AND INCUBUSES

According to Mr. Hamlin Garland, Shakespeare and Dante are read too much.

"The present," says Mr. Garland, "is the only vital theme. Some great writers of the past, for example, Shakespeare and Dante, have been recognized for so long that they have become demigods and fetiches. They have been held up as models so much that they are an incubus on the work of the writer of today."

That they are an incubus on Mr. Hamlin Garland may well be believed.

"Admit models," he goes on, "and we are bound to a ceaseless round of imitation."

Mr. Garland doesn't seem to think of them as life's great spiritual forces. To imitate them would be foolish, but every reader gets refreshment and nourishment from them. They enlarge the life of every man who communes with them.

"The present is the only vital theme." Indeed, but since the present has its roots in the past, how can it be understood except in the light of the past?

But the present is not the vital theme. It is fleeting. The fashion of it passes away and becomes mere pedantry.

That which abides is the only vital theme—the permanent, enduring facts of the human soul. Plato and Shakespeare and Dante and Don Quixote are more modern than Mr. Howells, or, say, than Mr. Hamlin Garland. They are more modern because they comprehend in their view, not fashion, which alters like other dead things, but life, which is eternal.

Mr. Garland is destitute of humor. If he had that saving grace he would have no end of fun contemplating himself.

If Chicago professors are to be misused, the reading public will be deprived of a good deal of entertainment. It doesn't believe that President Harper is entitled to all the advertising incident to prominence in educational work.

DON'T BE RASH.

The evil results of undue haste about the affairs of life were pathetically illustrated the other day in the case of Frederick Clasen of Chicago. He was very poor, yet he had won the heart of a girl who had several thousand dollars. With this money, he thought, he could improve his prospects in life, and that would be happy. He proposed to her, but she did not reply immediately. Three long days he waited eagerly and anxiously for her decision. Three long days he hoped, and at 10 o'clock Monday night he ended his life, and at almost exactly the same hour the girl's answer was dropped in a letter box. When her "yes" reached the house the next morning the impatient young man was dead.

Had he only waited over night—only ten hours!

Lord Byron allowed the toss of a coin to decide his marriage to Miss Milbank. He rushed into matrimony, and was only too glad to rush out of it, embittered for life. Had he only paused to think—

Only a few days ago an impetuous girl ended her life because a telegram which she was expecting failed to arrive on time.

Not many years ago a hotel clerk in Chicago sought relief in death because he had been falsely accused of dishonesty. Had he only waited he could have brought about his own vindication in three days.

Such cases are by no means rare. The newspapers chronicle them every week or two. They argue a lack of judgment, probably an outcome of immaturity, that is pitiable. If

such minds only had the proper grasp of human conditions, if they could only realize the fact that it is wise to "make haste slowly," and that haste usually makes waste, how different the result might be! All things come to him who waits, watches, strives and struggles with a hopeful heart and unflinching energy.

Dairymen must not feel that the city is inclined to sour on them. It only wants honest milk.

RELIGION AND INTELLIGENCE

It appears from the debates of a National Congress of religious educators held in Chicago during the week that science is no cure for evil and intelligence no panacea for crime.

This has been demonstrated logically with much skill and force. It has been demonstrated practically so often that there is no room for two opinions on it among people who think at all and take into account the meaning of the words they use in thinking.

"Science" is knowledge of the things in the visible universe. Intelligence is the result of it. "Crime" is selfishness carried so far that it violently or fraudulently restricts or takes away the rights of others to life, liberty, property or development.

If "religion" is a rule of life under which no man who is so ruled will "injure" another—that is, deprive him of his rights; if every man, in becoming religious, respects the rights of all other men and holds them sacred as he does his own; if religion, in those it governs, so governs them that they will use their intelligence as it increases, for others instead of against them, then no argument is needed that religion alone is "a panacea for crime."

The selfishness of Machiavelli was so enlightened in his generation that though the "Dark Ages" had not closed when he wrote, the power of his ideas still controls in modern diplomacy, and is so nearly a governing force in modern governmental methods that his "brazen rule" of the end as justification for the means has far more to do with the politics of the world than any Golden Rule whatever. This was enlightened selfishness. But as an example of ignorant and unscientific disinterestedness we have the Rev. Mr. Malthus laboring beyond his calling and his strength to convince the world that wars, pestilences and famines are necessary for its civilization and comfort. He divides with Machiavelli the full measure of responsibility for the greatest wholesale crimes of the nineteenth century—the crimes of nations which corrupt popular morals and throw all the strength of patriotism against individual virtue and the individual sense of rectitude.

Intelligence without religion soon becomes criminal, and its criminal possibilities are increased by the knowledge through which fraud and violence can be made temporarily safe and seemingly profitable. But practical and effective religion without knowledge is impossible, for the first use to which it must be put is to acquire the increasing knowledge through which alone it can have increasing uses.

There can be no "conflict" between religion and knowledge, between morals and the intelligence which makes what is good better by making it more effective. But there is, and there will always remain, a conflict between civilization and barbarism. If it ever ceases at all, it will be only when there is sufficient enlightened selfishness in the world to control it.

Gen. Kitchener has been named by the Post Laureate, and his boom-de-ay is almost as big as the coronation.

INCREASING THE NUMBER OF WORSHIPERS.

According to the Advance, of Chicago, Pastor Bartlett of that city proposes "to place, for a short time before the hour of the Sunday evening service, a band of 40 singers upon the church steps, that by their songs they may induce many to enter the church."

It is all a question of method, and success depends upon the intelligent employment of the right method at the right time, at the right place. The Salvation Army employs noise, and succeeds. The Christian Scientists and kindred organizations make much of silence, and succeed in building up a good membership.

Rev. Bartlett preaches noise—let us grant that it is not merely noise, that it is music. But it is an appeal to the sensational and is a sensational mood—exactly the mood in which the worshiper should be.

However, the continued employment of fairs, festivals and other similar features goes to show that such methods promote the growth of congregations, or, at least, prevent a decrease. Whether or not the brass band and 40 singers will be equally effective depends upon the class of persons attracted and the power of the preacher to hold them.

The calamity at Jonestown was probably the work of a fool. Only a day or two before the explosion a young man was playing with the gas with his naked lamp. The fool is often deadlier than the murderer.

The Kansas of John Brown's day was very different from that of today, when the Kansas building for the World's Fair can be constructed entirely of Kansas material, even to window glass.

Mackenzie, the London economist, is telling the English people that in the past year Americans have gained victories never before equaled in industrial history. Among other things that this means is that the World's Fair of 1904 will far excel all other industrial expositions.

The world would like very much to hear from the international congress of lawyers which is to meet in St. Louis in 1904 some scheme by which the greater part of a man's life will not have passed before he sees the end of the litigation upon which he enters.

It will have to be remembered that the additional year allowed for the World's Fair contains only twelve months. There must be no unnecessary delays.

It is to be regretted that the President has been prevented by Congress from visiting the states of Arizona, Oklahoma and New Mexico in the fall.

There can be no doubt that putting a pole for wires in front of any man's premises, without his consent, is an injustice, but there are some laws that permit injustice.

POST-DISPATCH SNAP SHOTS.

Apple sauce from new apples once more! What happiness! Perhaps the butterfly sleeps with his head downward in order not to fall into the oleomargarine.

It may have been a grain of Gates' 90-cent corn that the rooster preferred to a diamond.

The Applan was attracted a good deal of attention, it is true, but Rome never had a Skinker road.

There is some curiosity as to whether Ellah Dowle will also try to break away from Mrs. Nation.

There is to be a Napoleon bank at Napoleon, Mo. It will doubtless be managed by a Napoleon of finance.

Gov. Stanley of Kansas was so interested in the World's Fair when he was in St. Louis that he did not take much notice of her 720 saloons.

The deputy sheriff who tried so hard to kiss a woman against whose husband he held a warrant has doubtless greatly shocked his fellow deputies.

The English company that insures against twins and triplets might do great business in the United States if it would start a branch in St. Louis.

The presence of Mrs. Carrie Nation at the St. Louis Retail Grocers' Carnival will make it a warm occasion, whatever the weather may happen to be.

A recent St. Louis will bequeaths one cent each to three children. Many an heir would have lived longer and been happier for receiving no more than that.

Twenty-five year ago the physicians of St. Louis agreed that high heels tend to distort the muscles of the feet and that the general health is impaired by them. Twenty-five years from now St. Louis women will still be wearing high heels.

THE POINTS OF A THOROUGHbred MAN

By H. M. WILLIAMS.

After a recent visit to that eccentric and talented Englishman, George Bernard Shaw, the newspaper man wrote: "He was evidently a thoroughbred." The remark was probably based on Shaw's manner, which is alert, suave and convincing.

This word "thoroughbred," as applied to human beings, is not warranted by the dictionary, which only recognizes its application to horses. But it is an excellent descriptive word, and we have done well in going ahead of the dictionary and applying it to men and women. And in this application it means a great deal more than when used to describe a grade of horseflesh.

Before the word becomes too common, it may be a public service to give it the best and widest possible scope of meaning, in talking of men. For phrases have power and can aid or injure according to the way they are understood.

First, unlike a thoroughbred horse, a thoroughbred man is not dependent on the accident of birth. Abraham Lincoln, perhaps the best example of a thoroughbred man, had parents whose limitations promised nothing of his future. It was his step-mother who first set his foot on the path of learning.

And, whereas a thoroughbred horse can only do one thing, a thoroughbred man is on the way to the doing of an infinity of things.

This brings us to the point of saying that a thoroughbred man is not a narrow specialist. Thorough must apply to the man's entire capacity and character, as it has no reference to his birth. The thoroughbred animal has his limitations. The thoroughbred man must admit of none within the bounds of human possibility.

He cannot be a crank, or a pessimist, or biased, or narrow, or base. If he possesses not all the virtues, he must at least be in the effort to acquire them.

To know whether or not a man is on the way to becoming thoroughbred, let us consider the possibilities of a man. The possibilities of a horse or a machine are on certain fixed lines. And in those lines, horse and machine are expected to be good of their kind. Neither is expected to do work far below its possibilities. We do not expect a racehorse to spend its best days in front of a delivery wagon. Nor do we set a locomotive to roasting peanuts.

So, having discovered that man's possibilities and destiny are on lines of endless progress, we cannot call him thoroughbred who is wasting his time and life on trifles, or doing anything else than the best that is in him.

GEORGIA YOUTH BECOMES INSANE

KEEPS A FAMILY FROM ENTERING THEIR HOME.

SHOOT MEN AND IS WOUNDED

After His Capture It Is Shown He Is Possessed of Hallucinations and Is Found Insane.

MARIETTA, Ga., July 12.—Pink Mayes, the 15-year-old son of Ab Mayes, a prosperous and prominent farmer of this county, became deranged last Monday and left home without notice to his father. Father and son had come to Marietta together on that date, and when the father went to return home he could not find his son. He was much alarmed and searched in vain for him.

Yesterday he went to Atlanta to search there, but, finding no trace, returned to Marietta, to find his son behind the prison bars charged with shooting a man by the name of Whitten, at Acworth, and the boy himself also wounded, but not hurt to any appreciable degree.

The boy wandered in the direction of Acworth, in this county, arriving there yesterday morning. Finding the Whitten family out of the house, he entered and securing a shotgun and pistol and what shells both for gun and pistol he could find, placed them where he could get them easily. When the family returned to their home he opened fire on them and continued to shoot as long as his ammunition lasted.

Mr. Whitten, seeing his home thus occupied by an unknown person, secured guns and men and undertook to capture the intruder. Mr. Whitten was shot two or three times. Young Mayes also received part of two loads of shot, one load in the back and one in the front of his body. Neither Whitten nor Mayes were seriously hurt.

After young Mayes had used up all his shells, he ran out from the house and was captured. Deputy Sheriff Ben Congo brought the young man to Marietta.

Young Mayes was questioned by Mr. Congo and also by his father and others as to the affair, but no intelligent answer could be obtained from him on any subject. He was perfectly calm and unconcerned, and did not seem to realize that anything unusual had taken place. He thinks he was in Chattanooga, and says an electric repeating gun was given him, and that it shot so fast when he got it started that he could not stop it. He does not know where he was nor what was done, except that he was shot and wounded a man; but claims he was on the railroad track when the shooting took place. He says 2 negro men were with him, and a number of them had climbed upon a house top to get him. He was tried for lunacy, and, after a thorough examination and investigation, was pronounced insane.

Five Sons Were Pallbearers. CENTRALIA, Ill., July 12.—Mrs. Ruth Bailey of East St. Louis was buried here today. Five of the pallbearers were her sons. They were James, Eugene, Homer and Elmer Bailey of East St. Louis and Edward Bailey of this city.

CECIL RHODES' WILL Provides for Proper Food for Students.

Cecil Rhodes in his late will left a bequest of \$50,000 for the improvement of the high table for resident fellows and tutors at Oriel College, Oxford.

"I am rejoiced to find that one millionaires has at last given some thought to the question of dietetics in educational institutions," says Elizabeth Cady Stanton in the New York Journal.

"One of the crying evils in our schools, colleges and universities is the lack of proper food for the growing boys and girls."

"Students, above all other classes, need plenty of good, well-cooked food and a happy state of mind in anticipation of their various studies."

"Dyspepsia is one of the common diseases among the literary classes, and the foundation for this prevalent ailment is laid in our colleges and seminaries. Of what avail is a knowledge of art, science, philosophy and government when health is seriously undermined?"

All this comes from ignorance as to the kind of food element the body must have to supply the daily loss from brain work. Bacon, meat, potatoes, white bread and coffee absolutely will not keep a hard brain worker well. A food expert perfected a perfect food for brain workers.

Not only in the schools but in the home should the food be looked after. The necessity of selecting food to supply proper nutrition to replace the daily waste of tissue of brain and nerves is of the greatest importance.

Grape-Nuts is the ideal food for young and old who use the brain actively; the disease of the grains being perfectly developed and the starch transformed into grape sugar in the most perfect manner. In this condition, Grape-Nuts is ready to be quickly absorbed into the blood and tissue without taxing the intestinal digestive machinery. The phosphate of potash found in the cereal is retained, and this with albumen, supplies the elements required to build the gray matter in brain and nerve centers.

Dr. Max Grossman of New York city recently called the attention of the Board of Education to the fact that "tupils of the defective class are apt to be weak physically. Temporary aberrations are often mistaken for real defects, when they are only symptoms of physical growth, of indigestion or other ailments. Indigestion has been responsible for many times one falsehood, and its cure has often been followed by a return to truthfulness."

In its predigested form, the daily use of Grape-Nuts for the cereal part of the meal, aids digestion, nourishes the body, tones up the nervous system and quickens the mental faculties.

Coffee should also be banished, for it unnaturally stimulates the brain and nerves so that proper nutrition is interfered with and the cannot get sufficient rest to take the food needed for the work they must do from day to day. For the morning beverage Postum Food Coffee should be used in place of coffee.

Let the daily breakfast, particularly at this time of the year, consist of Grape-Nuts and cream, a little fruit, a cup of Postum Food Coffee, some whole-wheat bread and possibly one or two soft-boiled eggs. It is impossible to make one believe what a wonderful change in health, strength, courage and ability comes in ten days after quitting wrong food and living on scientifically selected food.

MIDSUMMER SHOWS AT THE GARDENS

DEL MAR PRINCIPALS IN "A RUNAWAY GIRL."

Lord Coodie, a Cook's tourist—Frank Blair
Hon. Bobby Barclay, a tourist—
Guy Stanley, Lord Coodie's nephew—
Miro Delamotta
Prof. Tamerind, teacher at the school of St. Pierre, Wm. Billy Hatch
Filipper, a jockey—J. Clarence Harvey
Signor Point, comical at Corsica—
Frank Ralinger
Pietro Pascare, chief of band of wandering musicians, Edwin A. Clark
Santa Cruz, a member of the band—
A. J. Morris
Bocaccio, a member of the band—
Harry Holland
Dolomon, a member of the band, Alex Joel
Waiter at the hotel in Ajaccio—
Robert Goodman
First gendarme—Frederick Meek
Second gendarme—E. A. Brade
A Cook's agent—Harry Elmer
Whitfield Greer, an embassy, Maud Williams
Alice, Lady Coodie's maid, Carrie Reynolds
Dorothy Stanley, a Cook's tourist—
Josephine Knapp
Lady Coodie—Blanche Chapman
Carmacita, one of Pascare's band—
Bathur Mantel
Fraulein Erenbreitstein, a tourist—
Fermosa Henderson
Agatha, a schoolgirl—Maud Allen
Murietta, a flower girl—Murietta Carber

THE forthcoming engagement of Miss Hattie Simms McCarthy at the Delmar is one of unusual note in a musical way, as this is her first appearance outside of grand opera. Miss McCarthy, in accepting the engagement, positively declines to sing more than two evenings during the week, which the management have decided shall be Sunday and Thursday. The exact date of her appearance will be announced during the coming week, and arrangements are now being made for the leading musical and vocal societies attend in a body on one or both evenings of her appearance. The salary necessarily paid such an artist, when the fact that two appearances only constitute a week's engagement, shows that Messrs. Mannion believe that their patrons will appreciate the best there is to be secured.

Beginning with the regular matinee today a change of bill is announced which brings to this garden a number of new acts. Leona Thurber, a clever singing comedienne, comes with a brand new act, introducing her noted Dutch pickaninies. Wilson and Williams, farceurs, will present a musical sketch, bright and up-to-date; Miss Beatie Gilbert, who is famed as the greatest American lullaby corsetist, Russell and Gilroy promise a musical act that is a novelty; Crawford and Manning, who complete the bill, stand as peers among the comedy entertainers, and their act is one of the best comedy acts in America today, and should prove an instantaneous success. Joseph H. Hartz will also introduce new illustrated songs.

Following upon the heels of a brother monologist who made a big success, comes Nat Willis, who is said to have no peer in the business as "The Happy Tramp" specialist. Willis is to go starring after this engagement, having a good offer in legitimate comedy. His make-up as the "Happy Tramp" has never been duplicated in any country on any stage. Lockhart's elephants are even greater as trained babies than as trained "milk-and-honey" and this elephant baby show will be another headliner of Col. Hartz's programme. "The Foney Ballet" will have its last week. The English girls have everywhere this year enjoyed long engagements, and their last week has usually been the crown of their business. Monroe and Wesley, and the Juggling Normans are other good acts on the Highlands programme.

Next Tuesday afternoon and night the Retail Druggists' Association will have its benefit at the Highlands from a previously postponed date. Tickets sold then will hold good on that day.

At Eclipse Park this week the Gruen Band Company, under the direction of Manager Woods, will present "A Woman's Love." It is an intensely interesting play and will be put on with special scenery. The special features will be strictly up-to-date.

At the Cottage in Forest Park Seymour's First Regiment Band continues the attraction. Each evening's programme generally contains two or three request numbers, and the balance is made up of excerpts from the lighter operas, classical arias and patriotic numbers. Even for those who do not enjoy band music the Cottage is a pleasant place to spend the hot summer nights by reason of its high altitude and pretty surroundings.

Pain's Pompeii will take a night off tonight and give Willis Band a chance at the Highlands Park. Tomorrow evening the eruptions will be resumed. This mimic production of the ancient city of Pompeii is itself a revelation, and the spectator will find it difficult to realize that he is gazing only upon a painted city. Thousands upon thousands of waxen figures, mounted upon frames of wood and iron; scores of real buildings twenty to forty feet high, with grim old faces staring out from the walls; a complete scene covering an area of four acres of ground, and lighted by half a hundred electric arc-lights, complete a scene of marvellous beauty.

The "Last Days of Pompeii" depicts as accurately as possible one of the greatest events recorded in Roman history. The night's performance concludes with Pain's beautiful Manhattan Beach fireworks, showing aerial, aquatic and "act" pyrotechnical novelties never before seen here or elsewhere.

Of more than ordinary interest is the revival of "A Runaway Girl" for one week's production at Delmar tonight. By special arrangement with the August Daily estate Manager Kingsbury was able to secure this pretty and popular musical comedy, "A Runaway Girl," was last played here at the Century Theater several seasons ago, but has not been seen in St. Louis enough times to wear out its welcome, nor to make its story or music threadbare.

Seymour Hicks and Harry Nichols wrote the libretto; Ivan Caryll and Lionel Monckton the music; and Aubrey Haywood and Harry Greenbank the lyrics. The action takes place in the island of Corsica and in Venice and the possibilities for elaborate scenic embellishments are many and are taken advantage of fully. The plot is typical of other musical comedies, diaphanous but cheerful, the lines witty and apt and the music truly catchy.

Among the musical numbers which are especially popular are "The Boy Who Quessed Right," "Soldiers in the Park," "Oh, I Love Society," "Follow the Man From Cook's," "The Singing Girl," "The Sly Cigarette," "Not the Sort of Girl," and "The New Famous and Much Whistled Pickaninny" song and dance, which Filipper and Alice have in the second act.

"A Runaway Girl" is the fourth musical comedy of a series of "girl" pieces which the composers librettists and lyric writers have all been more or less responsible. "A Runaway Girl" was the first, followed by "The Shop Girl," "San Toy," "An Artist's Model" and "The Messing Boy."

In the original New York cast of "A Runaway Girl" James T. Powers, Virginia Earle, Adele Ritchie, Rachel Booth, Cyril Scott and Paula Edwards were prominently featured, so that considerable interest attaches to the interpretation of this delightful musical comedy at Delmar by Maud Williams, Miro Delamotta, J. Clarence Harvey, Blanche Chapman, Carrie Reynolds and Josephine Knapp. In addition to the long cast of principals, the show is made up of a number of characters and the stunning chorus of 40 girls who know how to sing and dance.

Henry E. Dixey heads the list of new people at the Suburban Theater. His management is a week only. Two years ago Dixey appeared in "Adonis" at the Delmar Gardens and attracted the large



HATTIE SIMMS MCCARTHY MANNION'S



HARRY W. NOWELL KOERNER'S



JESSIE CUNNINGHAM ECLIPSE



MISS LILIAN MAURE DEL MAR



NAT M. WILLIS FOREST PARK HIGHLANDS



MISS EVA MUDGE WEST END HEIGHTS

est crowds of the season. The piece would have been continued for a third week had not the star been called East for rehearsal with the August Daily estate Manager Kingsbury. But the Goldsmith piece was not a financial success, and the management is negotiating with the newest and greatest novelties in the amusement line. This week the regular opening of the garden will take place, as the electric plant is now complete. The lake is also complete, and the boats will soon be gliding over the water by the light of the electric lamp. The vaudeville performance at the theater will consist of Eva Mudge, character change artist, the Great Northern Quartet, comedians and singers; Seymour and Dupree, comedy acrobats; Delmore sisters, dancers; and Rena Aubrey, vocalist. Concerts will be given in the afternoon and evening by Bauer's orchestra.

The Buhler-Kemler-Rising Stock Company, at Koerner's, contemplates an early production of "Adonis." The company, owing to elaborate details necessitated by such a production, they have substituted for the coming week the ever-popular romantic drama, "White Christy," in which of course, Mr. Buhler will be Edmund Dan-

"RUNAWAY GIRL" AND VAUDEVILLE

tee, and Lillian Kemble Merced. A revival of this play is most opportune and should draw goodly crowds.

At Haskagen's Park an entirely new bill will replace the old, with matinee today, and should prove just as alluring. Olive Vall heads the bill for a second week's engagement. Her repertoire this week will include several new songs. Second on the list are Jessie and Della Hazel, in a comedy-opera, "Simon's Adventures." J. Sokel, champion bag puncher; Fred Rose, who is the possessor of a voice of rare sweetness, sings his own compositions; Helen Golden, ragtime singer and dancer; George Hart and Maud Howard play their first summer garden engagement in St. Louis; they have a new comedy act, entitled "A Good Tip," and J. Dobson, Irish comedian, and Knottger, the world's greatest hop manipulator.

Henry Pemberton, assistant stage director for Pain's Pompeii, and his wife, Louise Dunbar, will close their engagement with Pain when he finishes in St. Louis, July 28, and will immediately join the Heart of Chicago Company which will open in Detroit, Aug. 2.

POMPEII DONE IN VERSE. Pain's "Last Days of Pompeii" seems to grow in popular favor nightly. At the of-

Joyous Health.



To be free from pain again! To have peaceful sleep, to awake refreshed and full of energy! To be rid of the nervousness, the trembling, the gloomy forebodings that come from a debilitated system! To be light-hearted and full of self-confidence! To eat and sleep as nature intended; to get nourishment from your food and enjoy the strength a person of your age should possess! To feel and know you are healthy and strong! Such is joyous health, the health which renders life, with all its thrills and troubles, a playground upon which we may breathe the fresh air and shout in joy. Such health comes to those who drive away disease and regain nature's glorious strength by wearing every night

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

The whole purpose of this wonderful appliance is founded upon the fact that all good health comes from the electrical vitality in the body, and all pain, all nervousness, all weakness comes from the absence of it. Therefore, I renew the supply, and health, gladness and vivacity bubble forth like clear water from a spring. Would you be strong? Would you be happy? Then be one of the many and odd who are now praising it.

I CURE, to stay cured, Nervous Debility, Varicose, Weakness of Any Kind, whether in Nerve, Stomach, Heart, Liver or Kidneys, Rheumatism, Pains in Back and Shoulders, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Constipation, Dyspepsia and all troubles where new life can restore health.

Free Book. I want you to call if you can and test it free. If you can't call, send for my book, which gives full information and is worth \$100 to any weak man.

DR. M. C. McLAUGHLIN, 162 State Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Cockroaches, Rats, Mice, WATER BUGS, CROTON BUGS, and all other Vermin eat Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste and die, leaving no odor, as one ingredient dries up their bodies. It has been in general use in houses, stores, hotels, factories, offices, public buildings, etc. for 25 years. Absolutely guaranteed.

Caution: Substitutes and imitations are worthless. Send for STEARNS' ELECTRIC Paste today. 25 cents a box at Druggists and Grocers or sent direct by Express prepaid. STEARNS' ELECTRIC PASTE CO., Chicago, Ill.

METAL CEILINGS Compare favorably in price with plaster or wood ceilings and are permanent.

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POPULAR OPERA SINGER INVESTS IN ST. LOUIS RESIDENCE PROPERTY



BLANCHE CHAPMAN AS PAMELA IN "THE SULTAN OF SULU"

EMULATING the thrift of Lotta Crabtree and other successful players who have invested their savings profitably, Blanche Chapman, who is to sing the role of Lady Coodie in the Delmar production of "A Runaway Girl" which opens tonight, has about completed negotiations for the purchase of property opposite the World's Fair grounds on Delmar boulevard. This is not Miss Chapman's first time as a resident of St. Louis, so that her judgment does not necessarily accrue from the bright prospects of increased value on account of the World's Fair, although that event has probably hastened the impending purchase.

Miss Chapman has been before the public a number of years during which time she has filled notable engagements as prima donna and lately in the more difficult character parts. By dint of a saving disposition she is said to have secured sufficient cash of the realm with which to become a prop-

(continued)

Sale of the "CENTURY'S" Stock

Of Furniture. We bought their entire stock of Furniture at 50c on the dollar, and we are compelled to close same out at once. If you contemplate buying any goods this Fall you can save 50% by buying new.

\$1.00 FOR 50 CTS.

Our own big stock of Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, etc., will be included in this sale, in order to make room for new Fall goods, which will begin to arrive very soon. Space will not permit us to quote the many thousands of bargains to be had. Come at once and see for yourself. Credit freely given.

THE HUB
610-612 Washington Av., Opp. Lindell Hotel.

BRASS BEDS	IRON BEDS	ODD DRESSERS	CHIFFONIERS	DRESSING TABLES
Cut to \$35.00 Beds.....\$14.40	Cut to \$35.00 Beds.....\$14.40	Cut to \$13.25 Dressers.....\$7.50	Cut to \$7.00 Chiffoniers.....\$3.50	Cut to \$15.00 Dressing Tables.....\$7.50
\$40.00 Beds.....\$18.00	\$40.00 Beds.....\$18.00	\$20.00 Dressers.....\$12.50	\$12.00 Chiffoniers.....\$6.00	\$18.00 Dressing Tables.....\$9.00
\$65.00 Beds, 2-in. posts.....\$27.50	\$12.00 Beds.....\$6.00	\$40.00 Dressers.....\$22.75	\$27.00 Chiffoniers.....\$13.50	\$30.00 Dressing Tables.....\$15.00
UPRIGHT FOLDING BEDS	MANTEL BEDS	IRON FOLDING BEDS	WARDROBES	SIDEBOARDS
Cut to \$32.00 Folding Beds.....\$16.00	Cut to \$16.00 Mantel Beds.....\$7.98	Cut to \$13.00 Folding Beds.....\$6.50	Cut to \$8.00 Wardrobes.....\$4.00	Cut to \$18.00 Sideboards.....\$9.00
\$45.00 Folding Beds.....\$22.50	\$25.00 Mantel Beds.....\$12.50	\$18.00 Folding Beds.....\$9.00	\$14.00 Wardrobes.....\$7.00	\$22.00 Sideboards.....\$11.00
\$67.00 Folding Beds.....\$33.50	\$45.00 Mantel Beds.....\$22.50	\$27.00 Folding Beds.....\$13.50	\$24.00 Wardrobes.....\$12.00	\$45.00 Sideboards.....\$22.50
COMB. BOOK CASES	LADIES' DESKS	CHILD'S IRON BEDS	LEATHER COUCHES	COUCHES
Cut to \$15 Comb. Book Cases.....\$7.50	Cut to \$7.50 Ladies' Desks.....\$3.75	Cut to \$7.50 Beds.....\$3.75	Cut to \$30.00 Couches.....\$15.00	Cut to \$6.50 Couches.....\$3.25
\$20 Comb. Book Cases.....\$10.00	\$10.00 Ladies' Desks.....\$5.00	\$12.00 Beds.....\$6.00	\$40.00 Couches.....\$20.00	\$10.00 Couches.....\$5.00
\$35 Comb. Book Cases.....\$17.50	\$15.00 Ladies' Desks.....\$7.50	\$18.50 Beds.....\$9.25	\$50.00 Couches.....\$25.00	\$25.00 Couches.....\$12.50
BRUSSELS CARPETS	INGRAIN CARPETS	VELVET CARPETS	BRUSSELS RUGS	VELVET RUGS
Cut to 60c Brussels Carpet.....\$30.00	Cut to 30c Ingrain Carpet.....\$15.00	Cut to 95c Velvet Carpet.....\$47.50	Cut to \$13.50 9x12 Rugs.....\$6.75	Cut to \$25.00 9x12 Rugs.....\$12.50
75c Brussels Carpet.....\$45.00	50c Ingrain Carpet.....\$25.00	\$1.15 Velvet Carpet.....\$57.50	\$16.50 9x12 Rugs.....\$8.25	\$30.00 9x12 Rugs.....\$15.00
\$1.00 Brussels Carpet.....\$60.00	85c Ingrain Carpet.....\$42.50	\$1.35 Velvet Carpet.....\$67.50	\$19.75 10x12 Rugs.....\$9.87	\$37.50 10x12 Rugs.....\$18.75
INGRAIN RUGS	MATTING	LINOLEUM	OIL CLOTH	BABY CARRIAGES
Cut to \$5.00 3x2 Rugs.....\$2.50	Cut to 12c Matting.....\$6.00	Cut to 65c Linoleum.....\$32.50	Cut to 30c Oil Cloth.....\$15.00	Cut to \$8.00 Baby Carriage.....\$4.00
\$7.00 3x3 Rugs.....\$3.50	15c Matting.....\$7.50	75c Linoleum.....\$37.50	35c Oil Cloth.....\$17.50	\$15.00 Baby Carriage.....\$7.50
\$9.50 3x4 Rugs.....\$4.75	20c Matting.....\$10.00	\$1.00 Linoleum.....\$50.00	40c Oil Cloth.....\$20.00	\$35.00 Baby Carriage.....\$17.50
BEDROOM SUITS	5-PIECE PARLOR SUIT	3-PIECE PARLOR SUITS	ODD PARLOR CHAIRS	GO-CARTS
Cut to \$20.00 Suits.....\$10.00	Cut to \$20.00 Suits.....\$10.00	Cut to \$20.00 Suits.....\$10.00	Cut to \$3.50 Chairs.....\$1.75	Cut to \$6.00 Go-Carts.....\$3.00
\$30.00 Suits.....\$15.00	\$35.00 Suits.....\$17.50	\$25.00 Suits.....\$12.50	\$7.00 Chairs.....\$3.50	\$8.00 Go-Carts.....\$4.00
\$45.00 Suits.....\$22.50	\$65.00 Suits.....\$32.50	\$35.00 Suits.....\$17.50	\$10.00 Chairs.....\$5.00	\$18.00 Go-Carts.....\$9.00
PARLOR CABINETS	MUSIC CABINETS	CENTER TABLES	LIBRARY TABLES	ROCKERS
Cut to \$15.00 Parlor Cabinets.....\$7.50	Cut to \$5.00 Music Cabinets.....\$2.50	Cut to \$1.00 Center Tables.....\$0.50	Cut to \$6.00 Library Tables.....\$3.00	Cut to \$2.50 Rockers.....\$1.25
\$22.00 Parlor Cabinets.....\$11.00	\$8.00 Music Cabinets.....\$4.00	\$2.00 Center Tables.....\$1.00	\$9.00 Library Tables.....\$4.50	\$4.00 Rockers.....\$2.00
\$30.00 Parlor Cabinets.....\$15.00	\$12.00 Music Cabinets.....\$6.00	\$3.50 Center Tables.....\$1.75	\$15.00 Library Tables.....\$7.50	\$10.00 Rockers.....\$5.00
CHINA CLOSETS	EXTENSION TABLES	DINING CHAIRS	GAS RANGES	Refrigerators, Ice Chests
Cut to \$20.00 China Closets.....\$10.00	Cut to \$6.00 Extens'n Tables.....\$3.00	Cut to \$1.25 Dining Chairs.....\$0.62	Cut to \$18.00 Gas Ranges.....\$9.00	Cut to \$7.50 Ice Chests.....\$3.75
\$27.00 China Closets.....\$13.50	\$8.00 Extens'n Tables.....\$4.00	\$1.75 Dining Chairs.....\$0.87	\$22.00 Gas Ranges.....\$11.00	\$10.00 Refrigerators.....\$5.00
\$38.00 China Closets.....\$19.00	\$18.00 Extens'n Tables.....\$9.00	\$2.50 Dining Chairs.....\$1.25	\$35.00 Gas Ranges.....\$17.50	\$15.00 Refrigerators.....\$7.50



Hilts' GREAT ODD SCOOP
Has Crowded Out Three Large Stores to the Door—Monday will be a real sale—Hundreds of good things added—Note the Cut Prices.

Herr and Union Shoe Co.'s Women's Fine High and Low Shoes,
Including a fine line of "Cincinnati" and "Helmings" Oxfords, Pedors and Slipper—elegant light-weight summer shoes.
\$3.50 Very High Vici. Patent Leather High and Low Shoes, Mon. and Tues. \$2.19
\$2.50 Very High Vici. Patent Leather High and Low Shoes, Mon. and Tues. \$1.59
\$2.50 Oxford Ties and 1 to 3-Strap Sandals—bargains at.....98c

19c FEAST 19c CONTINUED
Women's, Misses' and Children's High and Low Shoes—all that is left of an accumulation of odds and ends of lots—that sold from \$2.00 to \$1.00 per pair—only.....19c

Star and Portsmouth's Shoe Co.'s
Misses', Children's and Infants' Shoes. \$1.75 Misses' and Children's Fine Vici Kid Dress Shoes.....\$1.19
\$1.50 Elegant Misses' and Children's Walking Shoes.....98c
\$1.25 Very Good Misses' and Children's Shoes.....79c
\$1.25 Fine Vici Patent Children's Shoes, sizes 5 to 8.....79c
\$1.00 Vici Kid Child's Dress Shoes, all sizes.....59c
The Soft Turn for Little Feet.....39c
\$1.00 Baby Moccasins, in assorted colors.....9c

McCauley & Mels Shoe Co.'s
Best High and Low Shoes for Men—delightful good dressers—See them.
Men's Best High and Low Shoes.....\$2.50
Men's Fine \$2.50 High and Low Shoes.....\$2.19
Velours.....\$1.59
\$1.59 Strong Velours.....\$1.19

Sachs and Excelsior Boys' and Youths' Shoes—delightful discriminating buyers—the quality is plain to be seen and prices very easy.
Boys' and Youths' Elegant \$2.50 Dress Shoes—very showy.....\$1.50
Boys' and Youths' Good Strong Vici Kid \$2.00 Shoes—very reliable.....\$1.19
Boys' and Youths' Strong, Durable \$1.50 Calf Shoes—wear resistors of first quality.....98c

The Grandest, Most Popular Sale in the city at the present time.
Come prepared to get two or three pairs for what you usually pay for one pair.
C. E. Hilts Shoe Co.,
Sixth and Franklin.
We Shoe and Cloth the Feet.

W. P. COWPERTHWAIT LOAN CO.
Established 1840.
719 PINE STREET.
HIGH AMOUNT LOANED.
Very Business Confidential.

AUTHOR OF POEM "BATTLE OF DUNDEE" JOSEPH QUINLAN MURPHY OF ST. LOUIS WROTE VERSES THE NIGHT HE DIED

His Description of Boer Irish Brigade Capturing British Irish Brigade Was the Most Famous Humorous Poem of the War.

Joseph Quinlan Murphy, author of "The Battle of Dundee," which is considered the best humorous poem written on the Boer war, is dead at his home, 419 Finney avenue, out of the city.

Death came to the poet suddenly. He was in good health Thursday. His brother found him dead in bed Friday morning. An autopsy revealed that the cause of his death was heart disease. None of his family except his brother, E. P. Murphy, is at home. His mother, Mrs. Ellen M. Murphy, and his sisters, Misses Henrietta and Mary Louise, are in Michigan, and his brothers, M. F. and T. A. Murphy, are out of the city.

Joseph Quinlan Murphy was born in Jackson, Miss., November 9, 1870. He was educated in the schools there and developed a taste for literature.

About five years ago his first poems were printed. They won favorable comment because of their undercurrent of wit and their evidence of his knowledge of humanity, especially of his own race—the Irish.

Better Than
"Casey at the Bat."
His "Battle of Dundee" was considered his masterpiece. In a half-joking way it told of that battle in which the British and the Boers were the forces at war, but in which Irishmen did the most of the fighting on each side. The poem was copied all over the world. It was recited in theaters, and patriotic Irishmen and Irishwomen pasted it in their scrapbooks along with "Fanny."

Just after it was written, before submitting it for publication, Mr. Murphy sent the poem to his brother, E. P. Murphy, for criticism.

"All right," was the answer that came back, "equal to 'Casey at the Bat.'"

The brother's prophecy proved true. The baseball poem had only American recognition—the one on the Boer war was world-wide.

Among Mr. Murphy's late poems are "The Specter Battle," a witty cartoon showing the fighting propensities of the Irish, who are said to rise from their graves to do battle; "The Haunted Man," the story of a whiskey fiend; "The Last of Custer's Men," a poem of historical significance; "The Striker," and "The Grave of Fanny."

Irishman's Tribute to Queen Victoria.
Although he was a strong Irish sympathizer, these were the words he wrote at the death of Queen Victoria:
Many her gentle deeds,
Few were the evil deeds
Done at her beckon.

And later on in the same poem:
Many a right was won,
Many a wrong was done,
Many the tears and smiles;
Still we may say for her,
Still we may pray for her,
Sad was her passing breath;
Wee to her be the praise,
Queen of the Western Isles.

Poetry writing was his pleasure. During the day he was in the St. Louis office of Wilson Brothers, wholesale dealers in men's furnishings goods, of Chicago. He wrote verse on the street car or in his office. The night that he died he wrote several verses. The funeral will take place Monday morning from St. Ann's church to Calvary cemetery.

Following is Mr. Murphy's famous poem descriptive of the capture of the Irish brigade on the English side by the Irish brigade on the Boer side:

THE BATTLE OF DUNDEE.
On the mountain's side the battle raged, there was no stop nor stay;
Meekin captured Private Burke and Ensign Michael;
Fitzgerald got Fitzpatrick, Brannigan found
Finnigan took a man named Fay—and a couple of
lads from Cork.

Suddenly they heard McNamee shout: "Hands up, or I'll run you through!"
He thought he saw a Yorkshire "tyke"—'twas Corporal Donoghue!
McGarry took O'Leary, O'Brien got McNamee—
That's how the "English fought the Dutch" at the Battle of Dundee.

Then someone brought in Casey, O'Connor took O'Neil.
Riley captured Kavanagh, while trying to make a steel.
Hogan caught McFadden, Corcoran found McBride,
And Brennan made a handsome touch when Kelly tried to slide.
Dancy took a lad named Walsh, Doleg got McGuirk.
Gilligan turned in Faherty's boy—for his father he used to work.
They marched to fight the English—Irish were all they could see.
That's how the "English fought the Dutch" at the Battle of Dundee.

Spillane then took O'Madigan, Shanahan took Magpie.
While chasing Jerry Donovan, Cheney got shot in the knee.
He cursed the Queen's whole army; he cursed the English too.
Then found the man that fired the shot, 'twas a cousin—Martin Grace.
Then McGinnis caught an A. O. H. who came from Limerick town.
But Sullivan got an Orangeman from somewhere in County Down.
Hennessey took O'Hara—Hannigan took McFee.
That's how the "English fought the Dutch" at the Battle of Dundee.

The gap was sinking slowly, the battle raged along.
That's how the "English fought the Dutch" at the Battle of Dundee.
Then Plamagan dropped his rifle, shook hands with Bill McGuire.
For both had carried a piece of turf to light the schoolroom fire.
Then Rafferty took in Phiberty; O'Connell got O'Keefe got hold of Sergeant Joyce and a Belfast lad to boot.
Some swore that "Old Man Kruger" had come down to see the fun,
But the men they thought was "Uncle Paul" was a Galway man named Dunn.

Though war may have some horrors 'twas a fearful sight to see.
The way the "English fought the Dutch" at the Battle of Dundee.
Just when the sound of firing in the distance faded away.
Ryan caught McCloy, and O'Donoghue, too.
O'Toole he found McCarthy; O'Mahony got Malone; Duffy got a pair of lads from Connaught near Athlone.
Then Dineen took O'Hagan, Phelan got Keble, Dempsey captured Callahan, but Gallagher let him see.
You'd have thought the "Belfast Chickens" had tackled the "Bullie Fins."
The way the "English fought the Dutch" at the Battle of Dundee.

Then Powers began to interfere (the Waterford Powers, I mean).
And took a lad named Keenan and a captain named Mulligan.
Then Brady captured Noonan; Meier got McElroy; McEvoy got O'Hanlon and McLaughlin, too.
'Twas now the hour of sunset, the battle was near by.
When McCormick came in with Hoolan and Lout, and fastened a heavy stone to the other end of the cord and threw the child into a hard near by.
Even then the boy struggled to reach the shore and would have succeeded had not the other pushed him back, until he drowned.
A boy who is said to have witnessed the act from a distance ran to apprise the neighbors.
The entire community is filled with horror.
The Mahe boy had already been convicted of a theft.

YOUNGEST TELEGRAPHER He Is Master Roy Elliot of Troy, Ill., Who Is But Thirteen Years Old.



ROY ELLIOT.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
TROY, Ill., July 12.—Roy Elliot of this city is the youngest telegraph operator in the business. He was 12 years old two weeks ago. He is employed on the Vandalia line. He is the son of G. L. Elliot, station master at this place.

Roy began the study of the dots and dashes in earnest about eight months ago, and has made wonderful progress, taking to the work with a similar instinct that a duckling does to water. After applying himself diligently during this time he was deemed prepared for an examination.

Last week Master Roy went to Terre Haute, Ind., and took an examination before Chief Train Dispatcher J. L. Davis. Since his examination, the boy operator has had his charge in the office at this place on several occasions in the absence of his father. Mr. Elliot desires that his son remain at home and do relief work, meaning engaging in practice for the development of speed and further perfection.

BOY DROWNED LITTLE CHILD Tied Stone to His Leg, Threw Him Into Pond and Pushed Him Back When Escaping.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.
PARIS, July 12.—At St. Nazaire several children were playing when one of them, Louis Mahe, 11 years old, struck Leon Jarro, six years old. The latter ran away, but the other boy pursued him, threw him down, and according to spectators, picked up a cord, tied it about his left leg, then fastened a heavy stone to the other end of the cord and threw the child into a hard near by.

Even then the boy struggled to reach the shore and would have succeeded had not the other pushed him back, until he drowned.

A boy who is said to have witnessed the act from a distance ran to apprise the neighbors.

The entire community is filled with horror. The Mahe boy had already been convicted of a theft.

Before You Go...

TO THE SEA SHORE, THE LAKES OR THE COUNTRY visit this great store and see how many things are here to assist you to derive the greatest amount of pleasure and benefit from your outing.

Simmons Hardware Co. Broadway & St. Charles

Bathing Suits.

MEN'S finest quality cut worsted in navy, black or gray, with fancy silk stripes, \$5.00.
MEN'S cut worsted in navy, black or gray, with scarlet stripes, sizes 34 to 44. First grade, \$3.50; second grade, \$3.00.
MEN'S COTTON SUITS, navy blue, red and white stripes, full fashion, sizes 32 to 44, \$1.25, or extra quality sleeveless, \$1.50.
BOYS' COTTON SUITS, ages 8 to 14 years, 75c.
LADIES' finest quality wool serge, with red or white trimmings, \$5.00.
LADIES' BATHING CAPS, pure rubber, to fit tightly and avoid all possibility of wetting the hair, 75c. Other grades, 25c to 50c.
BATHING SHOES, ladies', light weight canvas, with rubber sole, 75c pair.
Boys' Shoes, 60c.

SPECIAL—A few of last season's Men's Bathing Suits, worth from \$2.50 to \$3.50, for 50c and \$1—a big bargain if we have your size.

LIFE PRESERVERS—Very essential for those learning to swim, and good for experts, to avoid accidents. Pure rubber, to wear round the neck; pneumatic and fold very compactly; \$1.50.
MACKINTOSH LIFE PRESERVERS—Vulcanized, pneumatic, perfectly waterproof and very strong, fit as a pad on chest and back; may be worn under the shirt and inflated while in the water. Price, \$3. \$3.50 and \$4.

Bargains in Leggings.
We have some remnants of broken lines in Men's and Boys' Leggings that to close out entirely we are offering at less than cost. Just the thing for roughing it in the country or camp.

MEN'S CANVAS LEGGINGS—Brown, with laced or spring sides, worth \$1.25, 50c pair.
MEN'S PEGAMOID LEATHER LEGGINGS—Black, with buckle sides, worth \$1.75, 50c pair.

BOYS' CORDUROY LEGGINGS, with buckles and straps, fine quality, worth \$1.75, 50c pair.



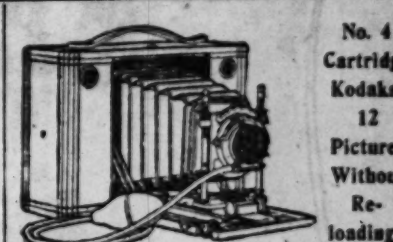
Great Bargains For Golfers.
Clubs 60c Each.

Standard makes; all kinds. They have been used as samples. Some are shopworn, some a little rusty, but practically as good as new, and worth from \$1.50 to \$3.00—

60c each
Golf Balls.
Standard makes, regularly \$8.50—
\$2.00 dozen.

Caddy Bags.
Pegamoid leather, regularly \$1.25—
25c each.

Bargains for Tennis Players.
Tennis Balls.
Standard make, regularly 25c each—
10c each.



Kodaks.
Take some pictures to keep long in memory the pleasant scenes and experiences of your outing. Any of the following named will enable you to do this:
No. 2 Flexo, 3 1/2 x 3 1/2, \$4.00.
No. 2 Bulls-Eye, 3 1/2 x 3 1/2, \$6.40.
No. 4 Bulls-Eye, 4 x 5, \$9.60.
No. 3 Folding Pocket, 3 1/2 x 4 1/2, \$14.00.
No. 4 Cartridge Kodak, \$25.00.
If you prefer a Camera we have the latest models of all best makes, and sundries of every description at lowest prices.

Field Glasses.
A pair of Field Glasses will add much to your enjoyment by greatly increasing your field of vision.
A good Field Glass with achromatic lenses for \$7.50.
A genuine Le Maire Field Glass, with 6 lenses, very compact and powerful, \$10.00.
Others up to \$27.50.
BINOCULAR GLASSES, fine quality and extremely powerful, \$38. \$46. \$54 and \$62.

Fishing Tackle.
RODS for river, lake and sea fishing, from \$2 to \$30.
LINES—Sea Island Cotton, Irish Linen, Braided Silk, in all sizes; also special Tarpon Linen Lines.
HOOKS—All well known varieties, including the E. C. Simmons, with special features superior to any other.
FLIES—Imported and Domestic, Trout, Bass and Salmon Flies of every variety.
Everything to supplement the skill and add to the pleasure of the angler. Quality always first and prices as low as consistent therewith.

Brandt's Bargains in full sense of the word.

"The Colonial."
Ladies' Colonial Shoe, first quality patent leather—finished with gun metal buckle—French heel and turn sole—2 1/2 to 7, width A to E—at.....\$1.75
The same style shoe—of fine dongola—which many ladies prefer—also at.....\$1.75
Ladies' 2-strap patent leather vamp, dongola quarter, leather heel—all sizes, widths B to E.....\$1.25
Kid Slipper.
Ladies' 1-strap Kid Slipper, leather heel, plain opera toe, bow on strap—widths C to E.....98c

J. G. Brandt Shoe Co., Broadway, Cor. Lucas.

8 1/2 HOURS TO CINCINNATI and LOUISVILLE.
B. & O. S. W.
TRAINS LEAVE:
9:00 A. M., 8:05 P. M., 2:05 A. M.
TICKET OFFICES:
6th and Olive and Union Station.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY YOU CAN SECURE Special Rates During the Months of July and August. The hot sun and warm winds are apt to bring out all that's bad in you, BLACKHEADS AND PIMPLES.

CURED NOW STAY CURED
My scientific treatments never fail. Thirty years practical experience. I will write personally to you.

JOHN H. WOODBURY D. I.,
Mermod-Jaccard Bldg., St. Louis.

CURES BLINDNESS AT HOME Henry C. Laub had Cataract 30 yrs. but Dr. Coffee Restored Sight.

Henry C. Laub is a capitalist of Boston, Iowa, and blind everything to cure cataract on his right eye, without relief. Before the surgery was used up, the cataract was removed and I can now see to read with that eye. I do it for everyone, no matter how long the case. Dr. W. O. Coffee's mild medicine cure at home—Cataracts, Stye Eyes, Granulated Lids, Falling Sight—all eye troubles, without operations. A God-send because the price is within reach of all.

10c For
Illustrated Eye Book FREE.
An eye history. Tells about every kind of eye disease. Contains simple lessons so you can tell your own trouble. It is FREE. Write for yours, or a sufferer friend.
DR. W. O. COFFEE, 921 Good Block, Des Moines, Ia.

"FOLLOW THE FLAG"
\$20.00 ROUND TRIP.
New York, Atlantic City
—VIA THE—
WABASH LINE.
Stop-Over at Detroit and Niagara Falls.
Ticket Office - - - Eighth and Olive Sts.

39,051 More Wants

were published in the Post-Dispatch during the first six months of this year than in any other newspaper west of the Mississippi.

198,801 in All.

PART TWO

THE
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
JULY 13.
IN FIVE PARTS

Including Regular 4-page Colored Comic Weekly, a 12-page Magazine, Illustrated with Half-Tone and Line Cuts.

48-PAGES-48

BE SURE

Your Newsdealer Gives You All

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Post-Dispatch Humor Section in Colors.

FOUND \$97,750-GOT ONLY \$10

Virtue Is Its Own Reward to Man Who Returned Arbuckle Check.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, July 12.-The Arbuckle check \$10 the proper reward for finding \$100,000.
Ferdinand Chambers, a clerk in Schulz's drug store in the Pulitzer building, was walking reflectively down Nassau street when he saw a slip of paper on the sidewalk. It was a check for \$97,750, certified by the Bank of America.
The check was drawn by Arbuckle Bros. in favor of Goldman, Saxe & Co., brokers. Chambers took the check to the office of Arbuckle Bros. They were glad to see it again, and presented the finder with a \$10 note.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 12.-Forecast:
Tues.-Fair Sunday and Monday; light to fresh southwest winds.
Arkansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, western Texas, New Mexico-Generally fair Sunday and Monday.
Florida and Kansas-Fair Sunday and Monday; light to fresh southwest winds.
Eastern Texas-Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday; light to fresh southwest winds; light, variable winds.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.

1757 More Columns

of advertising were published in the Post-Dispatch during the first six months of this year than in any other newspaper west of the Mississippi.

10,963 Columns in All.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1902.

PAGES 1-12

POMPEII IN HER GREATEST DAY NEVER ENTERTAINED SUCH A HOST BEFORE

HE "OWNED THE TOWN" LAST NIGHT

Post-Dispatch Newsboys—
4000—Last Night Marched
Upon the Ancient City in
Handlan's Park and Cheered
Vesuvius to its Work.

With the auto in the lead
"Was a great parade indeed,
And the 'volleys' on their points cleared the way;
Then the 'newsies' came along,
With a yell and with a song,
As they marched to see the falling of Pompey.

Oh, who wouldn't be a boy
Just to know the jolly joy
Of the sub-subs of drums along the street?
And to get a ticket free
To the fall of Pompey-see?
Why, the millionaire has never such a treat!

It was happy-heppy-hep!
As they kept the steady step.
First a flourish of brass and then Laclede,
It was hoop-hoop-hoop!
As they followed Mr. Day
In his loco-moto in the lead.

It was about 8:30 last night when the occupants of Handlan's Park, at Grand and Laclede avenue, heard the sound of many voices and the tramp of many feet. It was the oncoming hosts of Post-Dispatch newsboys—4000—the guests of the Post-Dispatch and the Pain's Last Days of Pompeii Co., to witness the destruction of the beautiful city at the foot of Vesuvius.

A band of blaring trumpets, shrieking clarinets and booming drums preceded the host.

The shrill yells of young voices almost drowned the band.

"People who live along the Mississippi know what a levee means and what happens when it breaks.

Imagine a crevasse in a levee. It was not water that came through the gates. It was boys!

Boys, boys, boys. All kinds of boys. They blocked the entrances like driftwood at the mouth of a creek. They ran over policemen like a flood around trees. The policemen were swept away and the ticket takers took to the hills.

All other business was suspended until the Post-Dispatch boys got into and became a part of the destruction of Pompeii. It was probably the most good-natured gathering that ever happened in St. Louis. The employees of the Pompeii show were as courteous to the small boys as if each held a ticket entitling them to a box seat. They hustled along into the west section of seats, and there were so many of them that the seats overflowed, and the boys were compelled to squat on the banks of the Bay of Naples, that they might be able to see "the doings."

"THE GUY IN THE TANK"

They were no sooner settled in their places when a rocket shot up into the air. This was the signal that the man who owned Vesuvius and the surrounding country was ready to turn his fireworks factory loose and show how craters can misbehave. Then the populace of Pompeii came on. In dresses of various hues and of all shapes.

"Gee, they certainly wear queer clothes in them days," remarked my newsboy friend. He looked me over and said critically: "I can see you in one of them bed quilts an' a tin hat walkin' down Olive street. You'd make a hit."

And he would better keep his eye on the performance.

The parade started and down before the coast of Pompeii was finished, and out of the darkness at the end of the lake—or perhaps it was the Bay of Naples—moved the large containing Abaces.

"Look at the guy in the tank!" said my young friend.

"My boy," said I, "you should not be so disconcerted by the appearance of the parade in a large on the Bay of Naples, or—some place."

"O, what are you givin' me?" remarked my friend. "That fellow with the long red shirt in the tank is all right, but I give me any Queen of Bavaria talk. It is a good show, and let it go at that."

I tried to tell my young friend the story of the destruction of Pompeii, but he was more interested in a bottle of pop and a package of popcorn—on me.

The soldiers and senators and other fellows had got through marching around and were lined up against the scenery. Two big men came upon the stage and began to hand one another around in the air.

"Now there's something doin'," remarked my young friend, with satisfaction. "Setty clothes and women marches are all right, but I like action."

There was action enough for a while. The Faust family tossed one another about and his friend yelled, and there were 3999 shrill yells with him.

Then came Eugene Weitzman and his sister, the high wife and my friend and his confederates held their breaths for a while, but turned them loose when the act was over.

In the interim the hapless brother turned around and slugged one another, and my young friend and his friends went wild with joy.

VESUVIUS BLOWS UP

When the elephant walked the wire, that settled it. The whole crowd went wild.

Then came the fireworks. Vesuvius blew her head off with a detonation that shook every mother's son of the 4000 boys. It is a wonder Vesuvius has any head left.

A small boy cried, and a big policeman reasoned with him and told him it was all make believe, and that the whole of Handlan's Park was not going to be destroyed. Then the small boy consented to stay and see the thing out.

My young friend liked the fireworks exceedingly.

I tried to converse with him, but all he could say was "Gee!"

Suddenly the crowd parted and a "chug-chug-chug" was heard. Four big automobiles dashed up, bearing each its cargo of living and lively freight—the East St. Louis newsboys, who had been given a free ride



hundreds of them—nay, thousands—but all they said was, "Gee!" from start to finish after the fireworks took to going.

There were bombs and rockets that showered fire and umbrellas of rubies and emeralds and diamonds.

"Say," said my friend at last, "if a fellow only had all that jewelry up there he'd be a pretty rich guy, wouldn't he?"

"I told him the 'guy' probably would, but if he attempted to wear his jewels he probably would scorch his shirt bosom. At this my friend laughed and I was properly rewarded.

"Now," said I, "here comes the 'piece de resistance.'"

"An' what are you givin' me?" asked my friend.

"I mean that now we're going to see the big thing of the show."

Over in one corner of the grounds was a large wooden frame with a lot of fireworks attached to it. "Now, my boy," said I, "watch that."

"Jack Campbell, the chief pyrotechnist of the show, who had designed and constructed the piece, touched it with his wand and instantly there burst into fire a glorious picture.

It was a newsboy running, holding in his outstretched hand a newspaper. Above and below it were the words, "Post-Dispatch."

This picture of fire was on a frame, 20 feet high and 10 feet wide. The artillery of it was perfection. The boy's cap was blue, his jacket and trousers white, his stockings blue and his shoes yellow.

The picture had burned only a few seconds when the colors, by some magic, changed and the hues of cap, clothes and shoes reversed themselves.

My young friend, when he saw this, went bawling and screaming until the police, I do not know what it is—but I know it. You know the answer as I and the other 4000.

And in the darkness that fast settled over the parade last evening marching from A. D. 1902 to A. D. 79—from the Post-Dispatch office to Pompeii.

The parade was the public spectacle of the season, judging from the interest which it created and the cheers it evoked from the crowds that lined the route from Broadway and Olive street to Handlan's Park.

It would be stretching the truth to assert that the spectators enjoyed it as much as did the participants, for the boys undoubtedly were in the zenith of ecstasy. They proved that the pursuit of pleasure is better than the possession of it, anticipation superior to realization—in fact, that anticipation was realization itself.

They were going to see Vesuvius erupt, these boys who a few minutes ago, shouted themselves hoarse with "All about Mount Pelée's eruption!"

The modern volcanic news stories had educated them in the eruption business, and they were on their way to witness the real thing.

4000 NEWSBOYS
MARCHED IN THE
STREET PARADE

Nearly 4000 Post-Dispatch newsboys were in the parade last evening marching from A. D. 1902 to A. D. 79—from the Post-Dispatch office to Pompeii.

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A "HOT TIME" FUNCTION.

But the explosions began at the Post-Dispatch office, where the nucleus of the parade formed. The pent-up enthusiasm of the newsboys burst out in sharp, shrill shouts, which brought the adult population to the sidewalks to see what was going on.

And there was the band—well, musicians in the parade last evening marching from A. D. 1902 to A. D. 79—from the Post-Dispatch office to Pompeii.

When the band began to play the boys began stepping tips to the air, and it was difficult to keep them from marching before the line was ready.

Suddenly the crowd parted and the cars picked their way painfully through the mass. It was 7:30 o'clock, and the boys yelled for the grand marshal, to give the word to march. But something else was going to happen.

Suddenly the crowd parted and a "chug-chug-chug" was heard. Four big automobiles dashed up, bearing each its cargo of living and lively freight—the East St. Louis newsboys, who had been given a free ride

across the river in autos of the Interstate Transit Co. A hundred strong, the ill-mannered poured from the autos, proud of their distinction as passengers on the home-less wagons.

They quickly formed in line, and the procession was in motion. It was both motion and emotion—an ocean of both.

In the lead was a dandy automobile—the "Red Demon"—belonging to Day Automobile company and driven by T. W. May himself as chauffeur. It was a locomobile doing, technically, but an "auto" popularity.

The auto bore aloft a banner with the words, "The Post-Dispatch weather bird in the act of remarking, 'I'm with the Post-Dispatch newsboys tonight.'"

POST-DISPATCH BIRD WAS THERE.

"Say, that's a bird of a banner!" yelled the boys in the ranks—and it was.

Just behind the auto rode a line of eight policemen from the Mounted district, led by a sergeant—the first time a newsboys' parade has been policed by cavalry. With sabers flashing in the electric gleam, the horsemen cleared the street and the mile-long army of paper merchants followed.

Between the divisions, but the yell of the boys—a composite, conglomerate yell of no real war, but a yell of the "citizens" behind the scenes.

Each division was commanded by a captain chosen from the ranks, and some of these captains were stern commanders. They were big boys, and when some of the little fellows got out of line there was something doing in the way of reprimand.

There was a bunch of banners, but not bunched together. They were distributed systematically along the line, proclaiming to the world the glory of being a Post-Dispatch newsboy, and the delight of going to Pain's "Pompeii."

"Red-dub-a-dub!" hummed a hundred drums. Among the several drum corps in the procession, considerably, and by the time the auto at the head reached Grand avenue the line was more than a mile long.

The captain of the command reported that he had been compelled to send out details of provost guards to bring in venture boys who were strung out down toward Laclede avenue in the effort to be first at the finish.

This big delusion fell in, and the mounted police cut a hole through the throng that had gathered at the corner to see the parade.

On the last lap of the procession the enthusiasm increased, and the boys yelled louder than ever, though, somewhat hoarsely.

When the head of the procession was two blocks from the entrance to the Pompeii show a rocket was set off in the grounds and the explosion evoked more vocal eruptions from the ranks.

Thousands of great folks had gathered at the park entrance, and when the procession arrived there was a momentary commotion of the crowd.

It seemed that the tail-end of the procession was only a moment behind the head, and the boys yelled for the grand marshal, to give the word to march. But something else was going to happen.

Suddenly the crowd parted and a "chug-chug-chug" was heard. Four big automobiles dashed up, bearing each its cargo of living and lively freight—the East St. Louis newsboys, who had been given a free ride

A MILE OF NEWSIES.

At Jefferson avenue the boys from the central district fell in line. They augmented the procession considerably, and by the time the auto at the head reached Grand avenue the line was more than a mile long.

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Continued on

TERMINAL COMMISSION AS SUGGESTED BY THE POST-DISPATCH CAN BE CREATED BY AN ORDINANCE

Attorney F. N. Judson Discusses Ways and Means of Adopting the Post-Dispatch Plan to Safeguard the City's Interests in Passing Upon Requests for Valuable Terminal Privileges.

COMMISSIONS HAVE SUCCEEDED

Presidents of the St. Louis Manufacturer's Association and the Business Men's League Indorse the Post-Dispatch Suggestion for a Terminal Commission.

Attorney Frederick N. Judson, discussing the suggestion of the Post-Dispatch that a commission be appointed to safeguard the city's interests in the terminal problem, which has been emphasized in importance by the application of the St. Louis Terminal Depot Association for extensive terminal privileges, made the following statement to the Post-Dispatch yesterday:

"A terminal commission might render great public service, if composed of the right men qualified for the special service in making a thorough investigation of all the conditions of the terminal situation, present and prospective, and giving the city authorities and the public the benefit of their investigations and recommendations. We had, I think, a commission a few years ago to investigate the question of placing the wires underground, which resulted in our present system of underground conduits. We have had an example recently of what can be done by the voluntary efforts of public-spirited citizens in the Public Welfare Commission, which made the recommendations which resulted in the recent charter amendments. The Municipal Assembly has recently authorized the appointment of a King's highway commission. An ordinance would be necessary to secure the payment of the expenses of the commission from the city treasury, but, of course, the mayor could ask a commission of citizens to make investigation and recommendations on any subject, and as in the case of the Public Welfare Commission, such commission could be appointed through the efforts of public-spirited citizens."

TERMINAL SITUATION

IN NEED OF CORRECTION.

"The terminal situation in St. Louis needs correction of the most vigorous kind," said former Mayor Walbridge, president of the Business Men's League, to the Post-Dispatch yesterday.

"The Post-Dispatch's idea of appointing a commission of prominent men in various lines of activity to decide the best means of getting the terminals, and at the same time obtaining commensurate compensation for the privileges that come to them from the franchise, is an admirable one. I unqualifiedly indorse it. Of course, you can get the men—there are many who can determine the equities in the case—but who will choose them? Some one must do it, or the idea is not worth a penny."

"Shall it be the mayor and the Municipal Assembly?"

"Could they get together on a commission on such an important question?"

"I doubt it."

"I remember my own experiences with commissioners for the public service while I was serving the city as mayor."

IDEA IS APPROVED.

"If some suitable way is not found for choosing a commission that will be agreeable to all sides it will be a nuisance."

"For heaven's sake, and for business sake, don't let us obstruct the way of the people who want to spend their money to benefit St. Louis and to build more terminal facilities."

"Twelve years ago, when I was president of the City Council, the Merchants' bridge proposition came up, and at that time I submitted to the people an idea not dissimilar to that of the Post-Dispatch at this time, but the people would not have it."

Ex-Mayor Walbridge Indorses Post-Dispatch's Idea.

"I want to tell you something about the difficulty of choosing such a commission as the Post-Dispatch suggests, with the understanding that I approve of the idea and think it the only way to solve the question of whether a corporation comes in here and gets it all or whether the taxpayers of St. Louis are wise enough to start with the promoters and get some of the advantages themselves."

"A commission such as is suggested is appointed. Who will appoint it? What will be its powers and duties? What will be its compensation?"

MEN FOR THE PLACE.

"Such a committee will have to work very hard without any compensation. It will be criticised on every hand but it ever so conscientious. It will receive few thanks. However, I believe there are many good men in St. Louis who will gladly undertake it."

"A new bridge, new terminals; new impetus to business, all these things should not be forgotten when the commission is figuring on the remuneration due St. Louis."

"Personally I am more inclined to attach, during the consideration of such a question, the great service of such new terminals and a bridge to the business interests of St. Louis than to a small and easily spent bonus. The permanent improvement to the service of the business interests of the city, it seems to me, is of more value than the temporary benefit of the cash to the city treasury."

"I do not mean by this that any company or individual that seeks such a franchise on the city should not pay for it at full market value. That is one

THE POST-DISPATCH SUGGESTION.

Extracts from Editorial in Yesterday's Post-Dispatch.

The Post-Dispatch is heartily in favor of obtaining additional terminal facilities, sufficient to meet all the demands of business. But the Post-Dispatch wants these needed facilities obtained on terms which will benefit St. Louis to the fullest extent, and will promote and protect all the city's interests. We believe that the terms of any franchise granted should be formulated by the city in the interest of the city.

For this reason we believe it would be wise to organize a terminal commission for the purpose of dealing with the terminal problem and of formulating and submitting to the Municipal Assembly a comprehensive terminal plan.

Let the commission be composed of men competent to deal with the problem, who are above suspicion of unworthy influence. The commission might be composed of the president of the Board of Public Improvements, a competent engineer, a practical railroad man, a financier and a representative business man. Let the commission formulate the plan of obtaining better terminal facilities upon the following lines:

What additional terminal facilities are needed?

How shall they be obtained?

If a franchise shall be granted to a corporation, what shall be the conditions?

Let us settle our terminal problem in a business-like way, keeping in view the city's needs, rights and interests and thrusting aside all the schemes of promoters, franchise speculators and railroad combines.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS APPROVE OF THE POST-DISPATCH SUGGESTION

(From Interviews in Yesterday's Post-Dispatch.)

MAYOR WELLS.—On the proposition that the city's interest should be protected and safeguarded in any terminal franchise that may be granted, I am with the Post-Dispatch first, last and all the time.

THE SUGGESTION THAT A TERMINAL COMMISSION BE APPOINTED IS A GOOD IDEA.

WATER COMMISSIONER FLAD.—I favor the idea of establishing a terminal commission, but the principal difficulty I see in the way is in getting the proper commission. * * * If a proper commission can be secured it looks to me like the establishment of such a commission is one of the best things that can be done. * * *

If formed, the commission ought to investigate the merits of the terminal bill now before the Council, or any other terminal bill that may be introduced, and investigate them very thoroughly.

My idea is that the commission then ought to report a new bill embodying all the features of the other bill that it approved, and recommended its passage.

THEN IF THIS TERMINAL FRANCHISE BILL WERE PASSED THE FRANCHISE OUGHT TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

PRESIDENT HORNSBY OF THE CITY COUNCIL.— * * * I believe, off-hand, that a commission of disinterested citizens of various professions, and those representing the best interests of the city, is a splendid idea.

I AM IN FAVOR OF ANY PLAN THAT WILL BENEFIT ST. LOUIS, AND I BELIEVE THAT PROPOSED BY THE POST-DISPATCH TO BE GOOD AND PRACTICABLE.

As I see it the question should be put to popular vote. But there is no provision whereby the Municipal Assembly can grant the referendum without revising the city charter.

CHAIRMAN HODGES, COUNCIL RAILWAY COMMITTEE.— * * * The new terminal bill will not come up for consideration until after the summer recess of the Council. The railroad committee will then take it up. It is a big project and will be considered carefully. I am in favor of a terminal commission, as suggested by the Post-Dispatch. I AM IN FAVOR OF ANYTHING THAT IS FOR THE GOOD OF ST. LOUIS.

SPEAKER FONTANA OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.— * * * I believe the Post-Dispatch's idea of a commission to formulate a plan is a good one, and I am in favor of it.

Personally, I would like to see a new bridge that was controlled by the city of St. Louis, so that rates could be controlled, and nobody be compelled to pay more than is reasonable for passage or freight. As I look at it now, that is the only way to "bust" the bridge arbitrary.

Dispatch that a commission be appointed to consider the questions of granting franchises for the additional terminal facilities that St. Louis is known to need.

"It is a very excellent idea," said Mr. Kingsland to the Post-Dispatch last night. "On the terminal proposition the Post-Dispatch is, as usual, all right. It has a suggestion that I am sure we will get with general approval."

"A commission of men competent to deal with the problem, who are above suspicion of unworthy influence. The commission might be composed of the president of the Board of Public Improvements, a competent engineer, a practical railroad man, a financier and a representative business man. Let the commission formulate the plan of obtaining better terminal facilities upon the following lines:

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VALUABLE PRIVILEGES SOUGHT BY THE ST. LOUIS TERMINAL DEPOT ASSOCIATION.

The St. Louis Terminal Depot Association in the bill now before the Council asks the following privileges:

A double-track elevated road on Clark avenue, from a point west of Vandeventer avenue—a distance of over 33 city blocks.

A double-track elevated road on O'Fallon street, from the river to Twelfth street—13 city blocks.

A double-track elevated road on Main street, from North Market street to Franklin avenue and from Main street to the river on North Market street—16 blocks.

A surface double-track west of Vandeventer where Clark avenue elevated road descends, along Duncan avenue to Euclid avenue and from Euclid to King's highway, along Audubon street—12 blocks.

A surface double-track through Forest Park, paralleling Wabash right-of-way, to the park entrance at Union and Lindell avenues—seven blocks.

A surface double-track from Lindell and Union avenues to the western city limits—an indefinite distance, approximately 10 blocks.

A surface double-track on Twelfth street from O'Fallon street to Cass avenue—six blocks.

A surface double-track along the river front from East Grand avenue to North Market street—22 blocks.

A surface double-track on Main street from Franklin avenue to Washington avenue—three blocks.

A surface double-track from East Grand avenue and the river to "the northwest city limit"—an indefinite distance, at least 50 blocks.

A surface double-track on Main street from Spruce street to Chouteau avenue—six blocks.

A surface double-track—spur from line to western city limits running to world's fair site—one mile.

A single surface track on Commercial street from Franklin to Washington avenues—three blocks.

A tunnel under King's Highway at Audubon street.

The condemnation of all the territory bounded by the Levee, Main street, Spruce street and Washington avenue—20 city blocks.

An approach to a bridge crossing the river opposite Mullanphy street.

A depot at Twelfth and Lucas avenue.

Also connections with the Union Depot tracks, the Terminal Association's tracks and the Iron Mountain tracks.

A depot, or tracks, or both, on the property asked to be condemned between Washington avenue and Spruce street, Main street and the Levee.

Number of city blocks to be condemned—20.

Number of city blocks which tracks will cover—156.

SANTOS-DUMONT COMING TO FLY

Aeronaut Will Make Ascents at Brighton Beach.

AIRSHIP IS BEING SET UP

KING OF AIR WILL CIRCLE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

He Is Expected to Arrive in America Soon After July 17 to Enter Into Performance of His Contract.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Santos-Dumont airship, which is one of the largest and most powerful of the kind, is being set up in the city of New York. The ship is in a building 125x60x40 feet, located between the Parkway baths and the Brighton Beach Hotel.

The frame is 83 feet in length, tapering to a point at either end. In the center, and for the greater part of its length, the frame is a bowed triangular about six feet in diameter.

It is made of cypress strips about two and a half inches square and braced with the finest steel wire.

All metal joints are of an aluminum compound, and the ship, when fully equipped, will possess the limit of lightness combined with the required strength.

Mr. Santos-Dumont is expected to arrive in America soon after July 17. The flights will commence a few days later.

The program is as yet incomplete, but the feats to be performed by Dumont in the airship are of a most extraordinary nature. He is expected to make a voyage to the Statue of Liberty via the Atlantic ocean and lower bay, the same trip over the land route or air line and a ride up the East river over and under the new bridge.

"That intimation was obeyed, technically, but nevertheless a loophole was found by which the bridges were pooled and operated on the same lines. The commission might devote care to seeing that no such loophole exists in any franchise granted for the bridge approach and terminals of the Mullanphy street bridge.

"The Post-Dispatch has the situation sized up correctly. More terminals are needed by the city, but the city's interest should be properly protected in any franchise granted for the establishment of these terminals. And care should be taken to ascertain exactly what the city needs before any franchise of such vast value is granted. A commission such as suggested by the Post-Dispatch, I repeat, is a very excellent method of simplifying the situation."

TO SHOW OLD MASTERPIECES

The Exposition of Primitives at Bruges Will Be a Unique Collection of Old Flemish Paintings.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

PARIS, July 12.—The opening of the Exposition of the Primitives in Bruges will be the occasion of a unique collection of old Flemish paintings.

For three months the exposition lasts, and the only end it has in view is to make the appreciation of these old masterpieces spread.

The pictures have been collected from churches, museums and chapels of Bruges, Antwerp, Brussels, Rouen, Strasbourg, etc.

Even Spain has furnished her quota, and among the private collections, the Duke of Devonshire and the Prince of Liechtenstein have sent valuable works.

Never has there been such an assemblage of these Flemish masterpieces, and visitors will have a unique opportunity to see the primitives at their best.

M. & O. WAS NOT FLAGGED

Ferdinand Flegge Now Admits He Spoke Wildly When John P. Armin Bled to Death.

Denial is made that John P. Armin, 19-year-old son of the postmaster of Columbia, Ill., bled to death Thursday because a Mobile & Ohio passenger train failed to stop at the signal of Ferdinand Flegge, Engineer W. B. Thornton and his fireman, T. J. Farro, refuse the statement that Flegge flagged the train.

The engineer said he could not disregard any signal. At the time of the accident the train was going at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The engineer said that when he passed the place of the accident he saw the boy and his brother about 20 yards from the tracks, and he saw that the boy was wounded, and he saw that the train was passing over the bridge.

The engineer said he saw the boy and his brother about 20 yards from the tracks, and he saw that the boy was wounded, and he saw that the train was passing over the bridge.

BRITISH OFFICERS RESIGN

Announcement of Retirement of One Thousand Five Hundred of Them Dampens England's Military Ardor.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, July 12.—Nearly 1500 officers have resigned their commissions in the British army since the conclusion of the war, and as many more are about to resign.

This announcement, made on the day of Gen. Kitchener's triumphal entry into London, was taken as a dangerous omen by the British public, who are now in a state of "blue devils" over the loss of the British officers.

BANNERS CARRIED BY THE NEWSBOYS IN THE POST-DISPATCH'S BIG PARADE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

FERRERO'S SOUTH SIDE BRANCH.

ALL P-D. BOYS.

RADO'S BIG EASTON AVENUE BRANCH.

EAST SAINT LOUIS DELEGATION.

JENNINGS-COMPTON HEIGHTS BRANCH.

THE POST-DISPATCH HOLDS TIGHT TO NEWSBOYS.

That's why it is on top.

KELLEY'S MARKET REPORTS.

POST-DISPATCH.

POST-DISPATCH—THE PAPER WITH THE WANT ADS.

POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION, 180,000.

TWICE ANY OTHER.

STATESMEN OF NEWBOYS GROW.

WHAT IS A TOWN WITHOUT THE NEWSBOYS?

First in News—First in Circulation—First in POST-DISPATCH.

JUST TELL THEM THAT YOU SAW US.

DON'T FORGET THE ICE FUND.

THREE OF OUR DELEGATION JUST WENT INTO BUSINESS.

THE POST-DISPATCH. The Only Evening Paper with the Associated Press Dispatches.

I'M WITH THE POST-DISPATCH NEWSBOYS TONIGHT.

POST-DISPATCH NEWSBOYS—Going to—Fain's "Last Days of Pompeii."

Ha! Ha! Ha! He! He! He! We all work For the Great P-D.

THE POST-DISPATCH'S NEW OFFICE IS THE BIGGEST EVENING PAPER PLANT IN THE WORLD.

WE ARE THE NEWSBOYS OF THE GREAT POST-DISPATCH.

KING WANTS THE CROWNING PUSH

Superstitious Fears Force Him to Determination.

WHY AUGUST 9 WAS SELECTED

IT IS SATURDAY AND HALF HOLIDAY ANYWAY.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, July 12.—The coronation of King Edward will certainly be a solemn Saturday, Aug. 9, unless some further hitch arises.

Saturday has been chosen by the King because, being already a half holiday, the least possible disturbance of business will be caused, and being followed by Sunday the festivities will be confined to one day.

The secret of this hurrying on of the coronation is the King's own superstitious fears. He is a prey to superstitious fears. The doctors resist as long as possible, but finally assented to fixing the ceremony on Saturday.

Queen Alexandra's position, too, would be affected if she were widowed without being crowned.

This also is weighing with the King. Although most positive and explicit statements have been issued by authority of the King's doctors, the King's own superstitious fears are feared, it is declared that he will be always something of an invalid.

This illness is said to have been caused by a fresh, well set up man, apparently 50, to a thin, white septuagenarian.

CONSTABLE WOLF IS SUE

Seized Ten Thousand Bottles on Search Warrants From Star Bottling Works and That Concern Seeks Damages.

As a result of the seizure by constables of Justice Bottling's court of 10,000 empty soda bottles, which, it is claimed, were being used contrary to law, the Star Bottling Co., 1524 North Fifteenth street, has filed suit for \$500 against Constable Philip Wolf and his bondsmen, Charles and F. C. L. Wolf.

Attorneys Jesse A. McDonald and Thomas P. Baughman have been retained to prosecute the case.

Constable Wolf searched the Star Bottling Works under a warrant issued Friday by Justice Bottler of South Broadway, and seized several wagon loads of empty bottles. He had made a similar trip last week, and it is said that he carried off about 10,000 empty bottles during the raid.

The search warrants were issued at the instance of Justice Bottler, who is a partner in the Star Bottling Works, a business of bottling bottles of other manufacturers and selling them out as his own. An affidavit of Archibald Lewis was filed in support of the warrants.

The Star Bottling Works has begun action against the constable for \$500 damages as a result of Wolf's visit, declares the raid, and says the persons from whom the bottles were seized are now being sued by the Star Bottling Works.

Officers of the Star Bottling Co. declare that they are fighting a combination of manufacturers and claim they are taking legal action to drive the constable from the business.

MURDER MYSTERY

WITH STRANGE FEATURES

BAFFLES POLICE

Albert Latimer Was Shot at Night in His Home.

DID HE ATTACK A BURGLAR?

WIFE SAYS SO, HE SAID HE WAS IN BED.

Many Peculiar Circumstances in Connection With the Case Have Not Been Accounted for to Police's Satisfaction.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Two startling stories have come to light since the funeral this morning of Albert C. Latimer, who was shot down at his home, in Brooklyn, 10 days ago.

One is the positive statement that Mr. Latimer was at one time sufficiently conscious to have made a statement after he was taken to the hospital.

The other is a story of the trouble in the Latimer home.

This story was overheard during the funeral services by the daughter of a prominent citizen of Brooklyn.

The police this afternoon saw the young woman and took her statement in detail. She told them that during the services she overheard a tall, well-dressed woman talking with another.

"My brother and Mr. Latimer were intimate friends," said the tall woman to her friend.

"I am sure that my brother could give the name of the man who shot Mr. Latimer. They were so intimate that my brother knew all about a family trouble that caused Mr. Latimer much grief."

"My brother knew the name of the person who caused this trouble, Mr. Latimer said to my brother: 'If I am ever shot, you will know who did it.'"

POLICE HEAR STATEMENT.

The young woman, who overheard this statement, went home immediately after the services and told her father.

That gentleman, who is prominent in Brooklyn, at once told the police. His daughter gave him a full description of the woman who made the statement, and they are now in search of her.

All the members of the Latimer family met today at the Hempstead Cemetery, where the body of Albert C. Latimer was interred.

After the interment the four brothers accompanied the widow back to Brooklyn.

Dr. Morrison, brother-in-law of the Latimers, was with them.

Carriages were waiting at the Bedford station.

Dr. Morrison helped Mrs. Latimer to one of them. He placed his arm around her, and as she approached the carriage he kissed her again as she placed her foot on the step.

"Good-by for a while," he said.

Then the doctor drove away, but did not go to his office.

WIDOW IS QUESTIONED.

The four Latimer brothers accompanied Mrs. Latimer to her home.

All went in with her, but immediately afterward Walter Latimer went out. He went to the office of Dr. Morrison.

As Dr. Morrison was not there, Walter walked nervously up and down the side walk in front of a half hour.

Dr. Morrison notified the police they would be at liberty to question Mrs. Latimer after the interment, and they hurried to the house. The widow talked to them at great length, but told nothing new.

It is said tonight that the police are looking for a crook who was seen near the murder.

This new story has not wholly knocked out the one that a society man turned burglar did the murder.

Latimer was the treasurer of the Royal Arcanum.

Dr. Morrison is the Latimer family physician, and the tragedy he was down on his knees constantly and would not permit Mrs. Latimer to be alone with her dying husband. It was not until after his death that she was permitted to make a statement.

A report that Latimer on his death bed, revoked his will and wrote a simple sentence that if he should die he wished his property to go to his children is denied.

Dr. Morrison said that he had seen the Latimer house on the day of the tragedy. He found Mrs. Latimer lying on the sofa with a look of despair on her face.

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STORY OF BURGLARY.

She said then that she had been awakened at about 2 o'clock in the morning, and had seen a man moving about the room with the lighted bicycle lamp in his hand. That he moved away toward the rear of the room as she arose in her bed; that she had seen him, and did not arise; that he had gone out of her bedroom, and she had seen him in the street.

Mrs. Latimer claimed that from her bedroom she stepped out into the bathroom, procured a match and then returned to the gas jet near the center of her sleeping room; that after lighting the gas she pulled down the shade over the front window, and then returned to the closet door which she had closed upon the burglar, calling to her husband that the burglar was in the closet.

TOLD OF A STRUGGLE.

Following this came her story of Latimer's struggle with the burglar at the closet door, in which he had the bed clothes held up before him as a shield. She told of pursuing the burglar to the stairway after the shooting and losing sight of him in the hall below.

There are several peculiar circumstances in the case. Mrs. Latimer, it seems, had been told by the family doctor that she was not to get out of her bed, and she herself, escaping from the room, had immediately aroused other members of the family and sent them for aid.

There were within sound of her voice when she fled into the bathroom the next servant, Mrs. Latimer's 16-year-old niece and her two children.

And yet Mrs. Latimer returned to the room, putting the burglar between herself and the avenue of escape, lighting the gas and pulled down the shade at such a time her reply was:

"I did not want the neighbors to see me in my nightgown."

A CONTRADICTION.

In other statements attributed to Mrs. Latimer, she said she had told of an encounter which she had with the burglar before her husband came to the rescue. In one of these narrations she is quoted as saying that she had seen the burglar.

"Don't shoot! Take everything I've got!"



The Reason Why You Should Buy a WATCH of F. H. INCALLS on

TIME PAYMENTS

Because you have the watch in your possession and have a full, fair trial before you pay for it. You pay \$1 or \$2 down on any watch up to \$25, and promise to pay the balance in any weekly or monthly payments. Special terms to suit you on higher priced watches or diamonds. I keep a first-class jewelry store, and any article you buy of me you can keep three days, and if not well pleased return it and get all your money back. Every article in my store is guaranteed to be of the highest quality. 200 styles Waltham and Elgin watches and 100 styles Solid Gold Rings ready to show you.

F. H. INCALLS, 1223 Olive St.

NEW YORK, ATLANTIC CITY, CAPE MAY

AND OTHER ATLANTIC COAST RESORTS.

\$10.00 ROUND TRIP

Leave St. Louis July 17, 31, August 7 and 14, 1902. Twelve Days Limit.

Vandalia-Pennsylvania

Ticket Offices, Seventh and Olive and Union Station.

At the same time grasping the burglar's foot he burst into the room.

The injured man was reported as saying in Monday to his brother Byron: "I was shot while I was in bed. There was no struggle. I had no chance to defend myself."

The source of this statement was Harry Latimer, another brother of the deceased, who made the statement to Capt. Byron, chairman of the Gates avenue station.

He told me, the captain, "that his brother Byron told him that Albert had said that he had made the statement attributed to him."

"I got well yet, Byron. I'll fool these people."

NO FIGHT, SAID VICTIM.

Byron said further that his brother had told him that there was no struggle, but that when he asked him how the shooting occurred, that he had not been hurt. He said that he had not been hurt, but that he had been shot in the shoulder as if to indicate that he did not remember.

Another report which Byron Latimer denied yesterday was that his brother Albert had written on a slip of paper which he gave to him:

"In case of my death I want all to go to my children."

He added that his brother had never since the shooting given him any such statement, and that he had not indicated his desire that his property should go to his children if he died.

It is stated that various members of the family discredit is attributed to a Mrs. Avery or "Aron." She is a half sister of Mrs. Latimer, and lives at 2100 Broadway street, New York. She is reported to have said:

"I saw my sister on the afternoon of last Wednesday. Mr. Latimer had been shot, and she was very much excited. She said: 'I got well yet, Byron. I'll fool these people.'"

A WOMAN'S SUSPICIONS.

"Lottie, the man who did the shooting was named a man we all know very well; a friend of the family for years. He had the same light hair, the same build, the same mouth, the same movements were the same, and when he said hysterically: 'But it could not have been him, for he was the first to come here this morning to ask how Bert was getting along. No, no, it could not have been him.'"

Later in the evening when sister had calmed down somewhat, she said to me: "Lottie, I think I was wrong to have suspected him. I think I believe the man who shot Bert was larger and besides he had dark brown hair, and the more I think of it, the more convinced I am that it was not him."

Byron Latimer said today that he did not believe there was any truth in the reported statement. He said he did not know where the burglar had been, and that he had refused her permission to call at his house.

It is argued that his shirt might have been open down the front when the bullet was fired, but the wound was so far back toward the arm that this hardly seems possible. Neither does it seem possible that a bullet entering the back of the sleeve could by any means find its way to the wound.

There is the same peculiar about the marks on the bedspread. There is a single bullet hole up toward one corner of the spread, but whether it was at the top of the bottom or the right or left side as it would have laid on the bed, it is not known.

It is argued that there are scattered stains of blood on both the upper and lower ends of the bed, and that the family doctor had not attempted to explain the location of the bullet hole. They argue that as Latimer was lying on the bed, the blood on his head would have stained it.

WHAT GARMENT SHOWS.

Latimer had the nightgown on when, as it is claimed, he was shot. The nightgown was torn, and the bullet mark in the garment is in the back of the right sleeve, about six inches from the point where it joins the shoulder. The bullet mark is clean cut and surrounded by a burned patch, evidently made by the exploded powder. There is no mark or hole in the garment over the point in his chest, where the bullet struck Latimer.

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RANGE OF WOUND.

The bullet wound in Latimer's head is also significant. It struck just below the left ear, taking a downward course at an angle of about fifty degrees. It passed through the left temple and struck the jawbone at its extreme end, splintering it. It did not yet become located, but the bullet is believed to be imbedded in the bone. It did not come to the surface.

It has been suggested that such a wound would not be fatal, but that it would be inflicted by one man standing before another. The friends of the family argue that it is not unlikely that the bullet entered the head as Latimer was in the act of sitting up in bed, and that the bullet was fired from a distance of about ten feet.

In her statement made to Dr. Morrison, three days after the shooting, Mrs. Latimer said that she had seen the burglar.

OBITUARY.

In memory of Katie Kanan, beloved wife of Preston Parker Kitch, mother of Bennett Kitch and daughter of William and Charlotte Kanan, who died Tuesday, July 8, at the peak of her life.

Katie is dead. Her pilgrimage is ended. Her spirit is at rest. All who knew her will miss her to their hearts' content. Her long life was a life of quietude, and she was a woman of great faith and courage. She was a mother and a friend, and her death is a great loss to all who knew her.

Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock p. m. Monday, July 14, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. K. Kanan, 2801 Hickory street, in St. Louis. Friends are invited.

DEATHS.

KELLER—After a brief illness, Friday, at 10:10 p. m., at her residence, 4404 West Pine boulevard, Marie Louise Keller, widow of George Keller, who died at the age of 78 years.

Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock p. m. Monday, July 14, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. K. Kanan, 2801 Hickory street, in St. Louis. Friends are invited.

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MARRIED.

FOXBURG—READER—At Los Angeles, Cal., on June 14, by the Rev. Hugh K. Walker, James P. Foxburg of Lamanda Park, Cal. (formerly of St. Louis, Mo.), to Lillie Mae Reader of St. Louis, Mo. No cards.

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STORE CLOSURES DAILY AT 5 P. M. AND ON SATURDAYS AT 1 O'CLOCK DURING JULY AND AUGUST

THE SECOND WEEK OF THE CLEARING SALE

BLANKETS and COMFORTS

CLOSED OUT FROM
FERGUSON - McKINNEY CO.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

White Goods Specials

(On Main Floor and in Basement.)

For the second week of the Clearing Sale, choice of this season's goods, just when you need them most; marked at half, and some at less than half; some not quite half the former price.

These on Main Floor:

1500 yards White Embossed Madras or Shirt Waists and Skirts; was 20, cents a yard—reduced to 10 cents

Imported soft-finish white fancy Madras, in eight different styles; was 25 cents a yard—reduced to 12½ cents

100 pieces White, Fancy Corded Pique and Plain Welt Pique; was 25 cents a yd.—reduced to 15 cents

These in Basement:

200 pieces White Striped Dimities, Lace Lawns and India Linens; were 7½ and 10 cents—reduced to 4 cents

An enormous quantity of White Linens, with lace effect; were 10 and 15 cents—reduced to 6½ cents

36-inch linen-finished Madras, several patterns—was 15 cents—reduced to 8½ cents

50-Cent Embroidered Pique for 28 Cents

Four very beautiful styles in Embroidered White Pique, with lace openwork—goods that usually sell at 50 and 65 cents a yard—reduced to 28 cents

(On Main Floor.)

Last week's business was one of the biggest in the history of our store--this week's will be greater.

WHY? During the week just past we've more thoroughly examined our stock, to find that we are much more overstocked than we thought; not with any old stock; not with a lot of unseasonable goods; but all clean, new, fresh summer goods--and they must--they will be--sold; for without regard to cost or value we have made reductions that makes them positively the greatest bargains ever offered in St. Louis or any other city in the world--read on--

Blankets and Comforts

(Third Floor.)

Closed Out from Ferguson-McKinney Co.

They did not wish to move them to their new store, so closed them out at greatly Reduced Prices.

A lot of 10-4 fancy mottled brown Blankets, regular value 85c a pair,

Will go at 55 cents

A lot of 10-4 and 11-4 White Blankets, splendid goods, regular value 85 cents and \$1.00 a pair,

Will go at 63 cents

A lot of cotton-filled Comforts, regular price \$1.00 each,

Will go at 65 cents

A lot of superb Comforts, regular price \$2.25,

Will go at \$1.69

A lot of fine Vienna Silkoline Comforts, cotton filled and tufted, regular price \$2.50 each. This lot at \$1.85

A lot of Eiderdown Comforts, fine saten covering, some ruffled edges and some plain, regular price \$6.75 each,

Will go at \$3.50

A lot of superfine Eiderdown Comforts, china silk tops, regular price \$8.50 and \$10.00,

Will go at \$3.95

Men's Knit Underwear

(Main Floor.)

One case of men's pure white lisle finish Shirts and Drawers, a new crepe effect--shirts with colored silk tipping at neck, silk binding down front, were 65 cents,

Reduced to 35 cents

One lot of men's colored balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, heavy silk binding and pearl buttons, were 50 cents,

Reduced to 19 cents

Muslin Underwear

(Second Floor and in Basement.)

Especially priced for the second week of *The Clearing Sale*.

(Only three garments of a kind to each customer.)

These in Basement.
GOWNS of muslin, with tucked yoke; were 45 cents,

Reduced to 29 Cents

CORSET COVERS of cambric, low neck, full front, neck and arm holes trimmed with Val. lace; were 25 cents,

Reduced to 15 Cents

DRAWERS of muslin, with deep umbrella ruffle with three hemstitched tucks; were 25 cents,

Reduced to 15 Cents

CHILDREN'S WHITE LAWN APRONS, trimmed with embroidery; were 40 cents,

Reduced to 12 Cents

These on Second Floor.
DRESSING SACSQUES, Black Crepe, Japanese Dressing Sacsques, with pink, blue, red, green and lavender borders; were \$1.25,

Reduced to 75 Cents

Fine White and Figured Lawn Dressing Sacsques, low neck, trimmed with embroidery; were \$1.50,

Reduced to \$1.00

Linen Colored Strap-back Kimonos, with pink, blue or white borders; were \$1.65, Reduced to \$1.15

Reduced to \$3.00

Great Fire Sale of Axminster Rugs

(Third Floor.)

Bought at the Auction Salvage Sale of Alex. Smith Co., New York, ten bales of superb Axminster Rugs, all 36x72 inches in size; all were in the original bales and most were not damaged in the least; some were slightly spotted from water, but none are in any way damaged by fire. The regular prices of these fine Rugs would be \$4.00 to \$4.50 each, but they will be offered at the following Bargain Prices:

150 of these Rugs in perfect condition,

Will be sold at \$3.25

100 Rugs, similar to above lot, not damaged in any way,

Will be sold at \$2.75

100 Rugs, damaged only by water, good quality Axminster, Will be sold at \$1.39

125 Axminster Rugs, that are but slightly soiled on wrong side, Will be sold at \$2.25

Also from our own immense stock of Rugs and Art Squares we will add:

200 Smyrna Rugs (size 36x72), all perfect, regular price \$2.00 each,

Reduced to \$1.50

100 large size Smyrna Carpet Rugs (9x12 feet), regular price \$19.50 each,

Reduced to \$15.00

Art Squares, all wool filled—

Art Squares, 2x3 yards, were \$3.25 each, Reduced to \$2.25

Art Squares, 3x3 yards, were \$4.90 each, Reduced to \$3.50

Art Squares, 3x4 yards, were \$7.00 each, Reduced to \$4.95

In Millinery Dep't.

(Second Floor.)

We offer for the second week of the Clearing Sale—

A lot of trimmed Shirt Waist Hats, that were 98 cents, \$1.50 and \$1.95 each, for 25 cents

All our Shirt Waist Hats that were \$2.25, \$2.75 and \$3.50 each, for 75 cents

An immense assortment of trimmed Shirt Waist Hats, that were \$4.00 to \$6.95 each, for \$1.50

Our elaborately trimmed Hats, formerly \$5.50, \$5.95 and \$6.95, for \$3.75

Very handsome trimmed Hats that were \$10.00 and \$12.95, for \$3.75

And we have a lot of new White Felt Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, just arrived. Come and see them.

Handkerchiefs

(Main Floor.)

Clearing Sale Reductions

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

—All pure linen white hemstitched, white lace and embroidered hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in assorted patterns, fancy Swiss and embroidered scallops, were 12½ cents to 15 cents each, reduced to 7½ cents

And a lot of pure Irish linen hand drawn, fancy corners, hemstitched, unlaundered Handkerchiefs that were 15 cents each, reduced to 10 cents

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

—Pure Irish linen white hemstitched Handkerchiefs (large size), were 19 cents, reduced to 12½ cents

HUMOROUS WRITERS TALK OF THE SMOKE

IN 1859 ONLY NUISANCE WAS CITY'S ONLY SWITCH ENGINE.

TOWN THEN BURNED WOOD

One Engineer Is Fired for Smoke and Paid Extra for Keeping It Down.

Occasionally there is a gleam of humor in the mass of prosaic correspondence carried on by Smoke Inspector Charles H. Jones and William C. Wood, secretary of the department.

Here are two letters recently received by the official smoke exterminators over which we have laughed very heartily. One, from a glue company president, intimates to the very progressive Mr. Jones that his present crusade is a symptom of neuroticism. The other, from the head of a dressed beef concern, asks the aid of Mr. Wood or some other deputy in carrying out a unique proposition that might result in cutting down the salary of the company's engineer.

Both letters were received in response to notices calling the attention of the writers to the fact that their respective plants had not been fitted with effective smoke-consuming devices.

The glue merchant's letter reads: Mr. C. H. Jones, Smoke Inspector, City Hall.

Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of recent date we inclose picture representing our establishment which we return herewith at your request. There are two sides to most every question and we do not feel like going into details just now. My memory dates back of the smoke nuisance and I believe it was then taken up for the first time in 1859 or 1860 when wood was generally used only by the only switch engine in town at that time. If the people at that time had been as determined as they are now and had insisted on burning wood you most probably never have accomplished your end and possibly St. Louis would be today a whistling station on some dinky railroad.

Here is the letter from the dressed beef dealer: Charles H. Jones, Chief Smoke Inspector, City.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your kind favor of last week will say we showed your letter to our engineer, and he claims he has had the smoke consumer on continually and, as it works and gives satisfaction, please your inspector certainly must have been mistaken. But, nevertheless, we would

GERMANY IS GETTING READY TO TAKE PART IN THE WORLD'S FAIR

Though It Has Not Been Informed Officially of the Postponement, It Will Soon Appoint a Commission.

BERLIN, July 12.—Official notification that the opening of the St. Louis Exposition has been postponed until 1904 has not yet been received at the foreign office here, but, as a sequence to the unofficial information on the subject, the government will probably appoint Dr. Lewald, who was assistant commissioner of Germany at the

ask you to please inform your inspector that the next time he sees any smoke of any consequence coming from our stack for him to please stop in the office and call our attention to same; as we have agreed with our engineer to raise his wages one dollar a week if there is no complaint. And if there is any complaint and your inspector will show it to him at once he is willing we should fine him two dollars for each offense. Hoping you will give us your co-operation as we are willing to do what we can to abate all smoke nuisances and assist you in any way we can and, etc.

Mr. Jones announces that the glue merchant since writing the letter has equipped his plant with a modern smoke-consuming device.

SEA SERPENT AT SIDNEY.

Nova Scotia Summer Resort Gets a Glimpse of a Pipe Monster.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. HALIFAX, N. S., July 12.—A dispatch from Sidney says a serpent measuring 20 feet long was seen off Cranberry Head by South Barpillets.

It came near the entrance to the harbor and then turned and went northward. The American steam yacht *Vacoult*, with J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, and his party, was coming into the harbor at the time, and it is said, was obliged to haul out of the sea.

About fifty feet of it was above the surface, and in the middle it was of huge proportions. A party with spears and guns has gone in pursuit.

Sidney is no mean shakes if a summer resort.

Your Watch Should Be Cleaned and oiled regularly at least every eighteen months. Our expert watchmakers will do it for you at little cost.

MERMED & JACARD'S, On Broadway, cor. Levee at

Paris Exposition, to be general commissioner at St. Louis.

Months ago the government almost refused to appoint a commissioner, but Joseph Brugger, the St. Louis commissioner here, has persuaded the officials to change their attitude, and definite promises have been given regarding educational and art exhibits.

Prince Hohenlohe, Albert Ballin, director-general of the Hamburg-American line, Baron J. von Blocher, the well-known banker, and Prof. Von Esholtz and Waldeyer have joined the recently organized society for the promotion of better relations between the United States and Germany.

481 MILES IN 460 MINUTES

New York-Chicago Flyer Demonstrates That It Can Make the Time Under Proper Conditions.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Reeling off 481 miles in 460 minutes, the "Twentieth Century Limited" on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road today smashed records for fast running on that system and verified assertions made by officials that a 16-hour schedule could, if necessary, be maintained between Chicago and New York.

The train, 45 miles west of Buffalo, was two hours and 28 minutes behind its schedule, and then it was that the engineers were given a clear track and ordered to make their best time over the various divisions.

The train covered the 134 miles between Brooklyn and Cleveland in 131 minutes. Cleveland to Toledo, the engineer pushed along over the 113 miles at some points at a speed reaching 50 miles an hour, covering the distance in 103 minutes. The run to Elkhart, Ind., 123 miles, was covered in 115 minutes.

The run into Chicago from Elkhart was slower on account of the necessity of slowing down while passing through three towns, where the speed of trains is limited by ordinance.

Slow-downs were also necessary for the 14 grade crossings in Chicago. Despite these delays the 101 miles was covered in 111 minutes, and the train, which was due in the city at 9:30 a. m., arrived at the Grand Central Passenger Station only 25 minutes late.

MR. SPRAGUE SAYS The watermelon served at the Delicatessen Lunch Rooms are cold and very good.

ALTON NAVAL RESERVES CRUISE FOR GLORY, LARGELY, THIS YEAR

Though the State Is Not Allowing Full Pay the Prize Winning Men Are Loyal.

The members of the Alton Naval Militia will leave town for the 9th day of August for their fourth annual cruise on Lake Michigan.

The militiamen, equipped for duty on board ship, leave Alton at 9 o'clock on the night of Aug. 9 and will arrive in Chicago on the morning of the 10th. They travel over the line of the Chicago & Alton.

The seamen will march to the clubhouse of the Columbia Yacht Club of Chicago, from where they will be rowed to the U. S. S. *Dorothea* for a seven-days sail on Lake Michigan.

The duties of the Alton Naval Militiamen this year will be in gun drills and rigging duty. Their experience of many years and the fact that the same men are in the company who have received this training, of years, makes it one of the most efficient companies of the Illinois Naval Militia reserve.

The Alton boys, many of them, are veterans of the Spanish-American war. They have seen actual service and are valuable to the Illinois reserve service.

The Alton company this year will muster 70 men, in command of Lieut. E. V. Crossman. Lieut. Crossman is the father of the naval militia movement in Alton—he is its life, its promoter.

Militiamen's Pay
Cut by the State.

The state of Illinois is known to have offered only four days' pay for the seven days' cruise this year, thus cutting out almost one-half of the pay, but Lieut. Crossman has arranged the matter with the boys of his company so they will attend to it and carry off as many prizes as they were being paid for the full time.

In competition with the other militia corps in the rowboat races, the Alton naval militia fire crew made a record of being ready to throw water on a fire in one minute and three seconds, thus establishing one of the best records in the country. The previous record in the naval militia in Illinois is one minute and eight seconds.



LIEUT. CROSSMAN

E. V. Crossman. He also states that the men will receive some pay for their service on the cruise.

Upon the return from the lake cruise the company will probably be placed on leave for the summer, but the regular drills will be taken up this winter, and the Alton company will be always ready for the call that the members do not fear, but would gladly apply, a call for them to come out and serve their country in battle. The organization is something to the members socially, it is something to them financially, but above all these they are proud of the capability of the company to serve their country in case a call to do so should be issued.

EVERYBODY MUST WORK FOR A LIVING.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. PARIS, July 12.—Leroy Beaulieu, an eminent economist, has delivered a lecture upon the conversion of the French 3½ per cent debt into 3 per cent bonds. He showed that the rate of interest was constantly decreasing, and predicted that in the next 25 years capital will be glad to get 2 per cent, and that 50 years hence such first-class securities as government bonds and railway securities will bear 1 per cent interest.

"Twice the better," will compel all except the very largest capitalists to work for a living.

KAISER COMPILING PRAYERS

They Are for Use of Soldiers and Sailors and Inculcate Absolute Obedience to Him.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. BERLIN, July 12.—The Kaiser is engaged in compiling a book of sermons and prayers for the use of sailors and soldiers in peace and war. He insists that these sermons are sincerely pious and inculcate absolute obedience to superiors and complete devotion to the head of the state. Those passages which he deems to be of special importance are to be printed in heavy type.

HE WILL REVOLUTIONIZE WAR

French Officer Has an Invention to Eliminate Sound and Smoke in Warfare.

PARIS, July 12.—Col. Humbert of the Colonial artillery has just invented a system likely to revolutionize tactics. It is an apparatus adapting itself easily to gun, pistols, mitrailleuses and cannons of all kinds, and which eliminates completely sound, fire and smoke.

One Week More of Basket Shares

at 75 Cents.

Nearly a thousand shareholders of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company have requested a few days more in which to return from vacation and arrange for additional subscription. In view of this the directors have decided to leave open the subscription lists for the 75-cent allotment until Monday, July 21st, after which date the price of shares will be advanced to par (\$1.00).

This gives an opportunity also to all intending purchasers to call or write and secure information regarding the liberal installment terms which are now obtainable. No single subscription accepted for less than fifty nor more than 5000 shares. The directors reserve the right to reject any subscription.

Subscription Agents:

Bankers' Finance Co.,

St. Louis, Mo.

PULLMAN MEN'S STRIKE STOPS PAY INCREASES EVERY WAGON

Requests Made in Petition Paralyze Seizes the Chicago Last May Granted. Freight Business.

SALARIES RAISED 15 PER CENT EVERY CONDUCTOR IN THE SYSTEM IS BENEFITED.

Wages Are Now From Seventy to Ninety Dollars Per Month, According to the Term of Service.

When the conductors of the Pullman sleeping cars opened their pay envelopes yesterday they were greatly surprised to learn that their wages had been increased 15 per cent and that all the requests that they had made of their employers in a petition submitted to the board of directors May 1 had been granted.

The increase is effective wherever a Pullman conductor is running. This means that 600 employees of the corporation are enjoying today a larger salary than was ever paid them before.

The new wage schedule, a copy of which was sent from Chicago to St. P. H. Booth yesterday, provides that the conductors are to be divided into four grades and paid on the following basis:

1. Conductors entering the service shall receive \$70 a month for the first six months.
2. After six months the salary shall be raised to \$75 per month.
3. Those in the service one year shall receive \$80 a month.
4. After five years' service the pay shall be \$85 per month, and those who have served 10 years or longer will be paid \$90 and furnished uniforms free of cost.

In the early part of the year the Pullman conductors entering the service shall receive \$70 a month for the first six months. After six months the salary shall be raised to \$75 per month. Those in the service one year shall receive \$80 a month. After five years' service the pay shall be \$85 per month, and those who have served 10 years or longer will be paid \$90 and furnished uniforms free of cost.

Wiser counsel prevailed, however, and it was finally decided that the best course to pursue would be to get every conductor to sign a petition setting forth the reasons why they should receive more pay.

This petition recited that the cost of living for Pullman men had been considerably greater within the last few years; that certain privileges formerly allowed the men were not available; that the expense of keeping their uniforms neat and buying new forms had told heavily upon their exchequer.

At first many of the men refused to sign the petition, believing that it might prove prejudicial to their interests, if it did not seriously jeopardize their pay.

Several conductors were discharged, and the rumor was current that they were let out because of too much activity in signing their grievances.

Conductors who had been prominent in the movement declared to the Post-Dispatch that this story was without foundation.

Heretofore the men have been receiving \$70 a month on entering the service, and after 10 years their salary was raised to \$90.

From this it will be seen that the Pullman company is making an additional outlay of \$150,000 a year in salary increases.

Not Demanded.
F. C. Johnson, a conductor on the Illinois Central road, who took a conspicuous part in framing the petition which was presented, brought it to the Chicago headquarters and announced to his fellow employees that he was dropping out of the strike.

He said that he was not strong enough to do anything of the sort; in fact, for every man who quit there would be 10 to take his place.

"I believed that we could accomplish a great deal more to advance our own interests by submitting respectfully what we had, Mr. Boothby looked over our petition here and said he could not see any objection to any part of it."

"It was on file at the Pullman office for whoever chose to look at it, and there was no secrecy at all about our plans."

"Naturally we feel gratified at the result of our efforts. The increase not only means more enthusiasm for work among the men, but it creates a feeling that our employers are interested in our welfare."

There are 200 men running on the St. Louis division of the Pullman company.

\$2.50 Terre Haute and Return.
Via Big Four, July 13th. Tickets Broadway and Chestnut and station.

MILGORY'S MOTHER IS SAD
Her Boy Drew His Pay Thursday Morning and the Police Cannot Locate Him.

Milo Corey, aged 15, of 1225 Spring avenue, has disappeared. His mother, of whom he was the sole support, has notified the police. They have found no trace. The boy was employed at the Weber-Moulton Co. works on Cass avenue. He drew \$3. all that was coming to him Thursday morning, saying his mother needed the money and went away.

The family came here from Iowa ten years ago. On July 4 the boy went with his cousin, Henry Bardelemier, of 1027 North Tenth street, on an excursion to Fruit Hill. He seemed to be charmed with the country around Fruit Hill. Last night the cousin went over to see if he had purchased anything. Milo had not gone back there. No knowledge is possessed by the family of the father, so it is not known if he could have joined him.

Milo Corey is a feet 11, has dark brown hair, almost black hazel eyes, black trousers, gray coat and black shoes.

STRIKE STOPS PAY INCREASES EVERY WAGON

Requests Made in Petition Paralyze Seizes the Chicago Last May Granted. Freight Business.

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RETAIL GROCERS' CARNIVAL WEEK

A PARADE ON THE MORNING OF JULY 27.

CARRIE NATION WILL LECTURE
Food Show Will Be an Important Feature of the Week—A Circus, Sports and Other Attractions.

The St. Louis Retail Grocers' Association is preparing to give a grand carnival and pure food show at the Fair Grounds, in this city, from noon on Sunday, July 27, to midnight of the next Sunday.

This carnival takes the place of the usual grocers' picnic, which in past years has attracted as high as 100,000 persons on the one day. A number of grocers' associations from other cities will be the guests of the St. Louis grocers during the week.

The railroads centering in St. Louis have all made low excursion rates to the carnival from all points within 100 miles of St. Louis.

The grocers will give a parade on the morning of July 27 in honor of their carnival. Nearly 80 grocers' delivery wagons have already been promised for this parade, and it is expected that fully 100 will turn out.

The wholesale merchants will also participate in the parade in large numbers, with their delivery wagons. All wagons will be fully decorated. A number of the wagons will be all of the equipment of the wagons, and the grocers will be in charge of the amusement features of the carnival. This will consist of trained animals, Roman rearing gladiators, in costume and a number of novel features.

The opening of the carnival will be marked by two special lectures by Mrs. Carrie Nation, the Kansas saloon smasher. Mrs. Nation will deliver one lecture in the afternoon and one in the evening.

The food show will be an important feature of the carnival. The grocers will display in the booths the best of the products of pure foods will make displays in the booths and the amphitheater of the Fair Grounds.

The other features of the affair will be the Maximum Circus of ancient Rome, the burning of Rome with old St. Louis away in gloom; the Germania Garden, another reproduction of ancient Gaulish times; the temple of black art and magic; the American theater, the electric theater, the Yellow Kids, something novel in this city; the Roman puzzle, the electric family of robots in difficult feats in high air; the trained human hawk and a number of other attractions all of which are new to this city.

President L. W. Blanke of the Grocers' Association will be the grand marshal of the parade. Capt. Robert E. Cook, chief of the Interstate Grocer, will be the chief of staff. There will be a number of aids selected from the membership of the association on horseback.

The St. Louis Retail Grocers' Association now has a membership roll of a little over 900 members. Its principal aim is the regulation of trade abuses and the betterment of the business of selling groceries. One of the objects is to protect the stores for the benefit of the clerk.

MR. SPRAGUE SAYS
The watermelons served at the Delicatessen Lunch Rooms are cold and very fine.

SUNDAY SERMONS IN CITY CHURCHES.

MEMORIAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. Frank Foster, at 11 a. m., "How Christ Is Found in His People," 8 p. m., "The Wicket Gate of Eternal Life." Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

D. HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Morning service by Rev. Charles L. Chaffin of Grace church, evening service by Rev. Charles L. Chaffin of Grace church, 11 a. m., Rev. Samuel Linde of First Presbyterian church, 8 p. m., Rev. Samuel Linde of First Presbyterian church, 8 p. m., Rev. Samuel Linde of First Presbyterian church, 8 p. m.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT.—Morning service by Rev. Samuel Linde of First Presbyterian church, 11 a. m., Rev. Samuel Linde of First Presbyterian church, 8 p. m., Rev. Samuel Linde of First Presbyterian church, 8 p. m.

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WE begin the Second Week of Our Great Mid-Summer Sale in the morning with the assurance that for varieties of goods and for lower prices it will beat the week now closed. Our scalping knife is almost worn to the hilt!!

Cafe on 5th Floor.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

Lawns, Dainties and Swiss

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.
400 pieces fine Sheer Lawn, white ground with Dresden figures and stripes, all perfectly fast colors, were 15c.

al. Price, 5c
Corded English Cambric, Batiste, Very fine quality in colored ground, were 15c. **Sale Price, 5c**

Dotted Swiss on white ground with fancy stripe, regular fine quality, New Sale Price, 6c
Imported Dotted Swiss on colored ground with white and black dots, were 15c. **Sale Price, 25c**

REMNANTS of figured Pique that were 50c, REMNANTS of Silk finish figured and stripe Pongee, were 35c. REMNANTS of Louisiana Cords, were 35c. All to be found on Table in Dress Goods Aisle

At 10c
Reductions in Summer Corsets.
P. D. and C. P. Silk Battistes in long and short waists, slightly padded, made in white, blue and lavender, were \$3.50 to \$5.00. **Now \$1.98**

For \$1.35
A full assortment of hot weather Corsets, in long and short waists, also tape girdles, 75c values.

For 49c
We have a few dozen of our just celebrated La Vida Corsets which are slightly padded through fitting and having been used in window displays.

Now \$9.75
A grand clear-out of Ladies' Sewell Tailor-Made Suits, blue, castor, tan, red, gray, black and oxford, the very latest styles, were \$18.50 to \$25.00.

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A Flyer in Handkerchief Dept.
350 dozen Manufacturers' Sample Handkerchiefs, all kind, embroidered hemstitched, embroidered scalloped, lace edged, reverse and Irish point effects, etc., regular value 12c to 20c—choice of lot, each,..... **7c**

Embroidery Special.
Only 150 left out of 1000 beautiful imported Shiraz Waist Patterns, original value \$3.50 to \$5.00 each—choice of what's left, each,..... **\$1.19**

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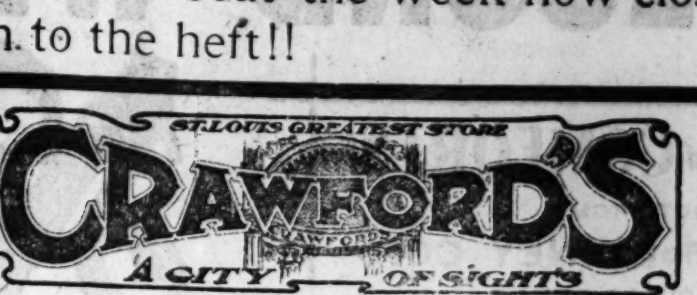
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Linens.
Now 69c—8 pieces 63-inch Gingham, all-bleached, all-linen Table Damask, free from dressing—were \$1.00 a yard.

Now 85c—5 pieces 72-inch heavy all-linen Scotch Cream Table Damask, floral designs—were \$1.25 a yard.

Now 89c—7 pieces 72-inch all-linen fine satin Table Damask, in spot, scroll and floral designs—were \$1.25 a yard.

Now \$1.00 a yard—6 pieces 72-inch full bleached, all linen double Satin Damask, the very newest patterns—were \$1.50 a yard.

Now 8c a yard—100 pieces extra heavy unbleached all-linen Crash Toweling, 19 inches wide—were 11c a yard.

Now 69c each—75 full size Crochet White Bed Spreads, hemmed and ready for use—were 98c each.

Now 79c each—100 full size White Crochet Bed Spreads, choice Marseilles patterns, hemmed ready for use—were \$1.25.

White Goods.
Now 12c—Extra quality Sheer Bishop Linens—were 7c.

Now 25c—45-inch French Lawns, a big bargain—were 40c.

Now 29c—French Organdies, 68 inches wide, a bargain—were 45c.

Skirts, Suits, Waists and Fancy Costumes
Now \$6.50
Ladies' Black Taffeta Silk Dress Skirts, corded flounce, trimmed with 5 rows of Juby trimming, unlined, were \$10.98.

Now \$1.98
Linen Crash Tailor-Made Dress Skirts, ruffle trimmed with 2 rows of insertion, were \$2.75.

Now \$5.98
Box Pleated Taffeta Silk Coffee Coats, were \$10.50.

Ribbons
A full assortment of colors and black and white plain Taffeta, best quality.

A full assortment of best quality satin Taffeta.
Numbers, 5 7 9 12 16 22 40 60
Our Price, 7c 10c 12c 15c 18c 20c 21c 25c
Price elsewhere 10c 12c 15c 18c 20c 25c 29c 35c

500 pieces 3-inch extra good quality Pure Silk Taffeta Ribbon, black and white, and 40 different shades. Price today wholesale, 19c. Our Price, 12c

350 pieces Fancy Pure Silk Neck Ribbons, stripes and jacquard effects. Price today wholesale, 10c. Our Price, 8c

Two Killed in a Wreck.
Joseph Lepage of St. Louis Was Among the Injured.

PEORIA, Ill., July 12.—Two killed, one fatally injured and several more or less seriously injured, is the story of a wreck on the Toledo, Peoria & Western railway this afternoon.

Peter Lenig of Washington, and Taylor were instantly killed.
Stanley of this county, aged 33, one of the injured. His collarbone was broken. He is a traveling salesman.

INSTALLATION AT MARSHALL.
Grand Master of Odd Fellows Is Aged Eighty-Three.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
MARSHALL, Mo., July 12.—The officers of Marshall Lodge, I. O. O. F., were installed last night by Grand Master A. H. Stanley of this county, aged 83, one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the United States.

The officers are: Dr. J. D. Jackson, N. G.; C. Ireland, V. G.; V. D. Pritchard, secretary; Henry Lowenstein, financial secretary; John W. Rose, treasurer; J. M. Patterson, Chaplain.

An anti-slavery league is in session here. Rev. E. E. Barclay, Rev. W. C. Heit and Rev. W. M. Pinson are among the distinguished speakers present from a distance.

POLICEMAN IN WORK HOUSE.
A Minneapolis Official Sold a Police Appointment.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 12.—Judge Simpson today gave Capt. John Fitchett (Coffee John) of the police force 30 days at the workhouse, the maximum sentence possible under the law, for his sale of a police appointment to Patrolman John Long.

Cunard Line Not Absorbed.
LONDON, July 12.—The reiterated assurance that the Cunard line will not be absorbed by the Morgan shipping combine is as unfounded as the previous reports in the London telegraph. The Morgan combine, however, has not yet been formed.

With Every Purchase, No Matter How Small, a Ticket Free to the New West End Heights Garden.

Wash Goods.
Now 4c
800 yards Shirting Prints, in white grounds, with small colored and black figures and stripes, were 6 1-4c per yard.

Now 7c
300 pieces 30 inches wide Titania Batiste Cords, in a good line of styles, all dark colors, extra fine, were 15c per yard.

Now 10c
300 pieces one yard wide French Percale, in stripes and figures, full line of good, fast colorings suitable for men's shirts and ladies' shirt waists and dresses, were 20c per yard.

Now 20c
100 yards 32 inches wide imported Madras, in 100 different styles and colorings, all fast colors, extra good bargain, were 30c, 20c and 30c per yard.

Domestics.
Now 9c a Yard
45-inch wide Bleached Pillow Cases, a full round thread, without dressing, were 12c a yard.

Now 17c a Yard
10-4 Bleached Sheet, made of fine quality yarn, without a particle of starch, were 20c a yard.

Now 4c a Yard
Full yard wide Unbleached Muslin, made of fine quality yarn, without a particle of starch, were 6c a yard.

Now 6c a Yard
A yard wide Bleached Muslin, without a particle of starch, were 7c a yard.

All our fine Satin Foulard Costumes must go.
Note the following prices:

Now \$17.50—Were \$32.50
Now \$22.50—Were \$35.00
Now \$27.50—Were \$47.50
Now \$35.00—Were \$57.50

Screen Windows and Doors.
The Shankey Sliding Screen works like a sash—don't have to be removed to close the shutters or sash—all sizes, 28 inches to 44 high, 21 inches to 44 wide—price from..... **40c Up**

35 dozen walnut finish Doors, choice of any size, worth 8

FUNERAL TRAIN OF NINE VICTIMS

Dead In Johnstown Disaster
Number 112.

SIXTEEN LIVE TO TELL TALE

MINES MAY RESUME WORK MON-
DAY MORNING.

Pitiful Scene Attended the Bringing to
the Surface of Last Carload of
Bodies—No Need for
Relief.

From a Staff Correspondent of the New York
World and St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 12.—Under the
black pall of smoke from the mills that
hung over Johnstown today the church
bells tolled continuously, and through the
streets dead carts rumbled on their way
to Slav, Croatian, Greek and Roman Catho-
lic churches.

At the cemeteries the sextons and their
assistants continued to grave 40 of the 112
victims of the mine disaster that had been
brought from the pit up to 6 o'clock this
afternoon. The remaining bodies are
being prepared for burial tomorrow. In
the hospitals are five blackened, swollen
men, straining with heaving breaths to re-
gain life. Eleven other survivors have re-
covered, and save for the memory of their
frightful experience, bear no marks of it.

A statement was issued tonight by Mine
Inspectors Evans and Williams and the
mining officials of the Cambria Steel Co.,
saying that every section of the mine has
been explored and every body has been re-
moved.

The total of the fatality list is 112, not
counting one or more who are known to be
missing. The list of missing may grow
from day to day after the relatives learn
that the company has given up further
search.

Greater Part

Were Out of Danger.

All told, the officials say there were 400
men and boys in the mine when the fire-
damp exploded at 10:30 o'clock Thursday
morning. Of these 382 miners were work-
ing in levels and drifts out of the line of
danger and escaped. One hundred and
thirty-eight men and boys still remained
in the mines.

Mine officials say no more bodies will be
found, though it is not impossible a few
more will be discovered as the searching
parties penetrate the more remote caverns
and tunnels. Two men not included in the
captulation of the company are said by
their friends to have been in the mine. But
mine officials declare that there are no
more men in the mine.

They are directing their efforts to clean-
ing up the mine, preparatory to resuming
work on Monday, if the state mining in-
spectors give permission.

The mine must be worked immediately,
the company officials, or the great
risk of the Cambria bridge will be in-
creased, which employ more than three thou-
sand men and boys, will be compelled to
cut away.

The mine was not damaged by the
explosion. A few hundred dollars will
above the debris and rescue the 100 miles
of which were killed. Carcasses of bodies of
these men were brought from the mine
today.

Surviving Mule
Treated as Hero.

Only one of the mules in the mine es-
caped. It fell to him to perform the grue-
some task of dragging his dead fellows to the
cars whence they were pulled to the
surface.

The mule has become a hero of the dis-
aster. He is a very old mule and answers to
the name of Sam. He has not seen real
daylight for many weeks, but the miners
say he is tough and lives in a stall a mile
and a half under the ground.

The last load of dead human beings came
out of the mine at dawn today. There
were 16 men and a 16-year-old boy tumbled
into the tiny little train of cars that whirled
out of the yawning black mouth of the mine.

The grimy miner who sat on the first car
looking ahead did not raise his faring lamp
above his head, and a moon broke from the
100 men, women and children fringing
the narrow railway tracks that led out of the
cars. They knew that the train was bearing
dead, not living freight. Had the men
been found alive the sight in the train
car would have lifted his lamp.

The scenes of sorrow which have charac-
terized the recovery of the bodies of vic-
tims for two days were re-enacted as the
train came to a standstill under the rail-
way bridge.

The women standing along the tracks,
with shawls drawn over their heads,
sobbed mournfully, while the men in the
dead wagons tenderly lifted the bodies from
the little cars and took them to the
National Guard armory, which has been
used as a morgue.

Crowds of women whose men folk were
still missing flocked around the building
and clamored for admission, sobbing pitifully
when they were refused.

All Fought!

Suffocation.
The bodies brought in the last load were
from the chambers nearest to the scene of
the explosion. Some of the bodies were
terribly mutilated, a few of them terribly
buried. When found the men were all ly-
ing face downward, their arms pressed
into the muck and mire of the floor, their
arms turned about their heads as if to
ward off suffocation. One man, Mike Mc-
Call, was found with his blouse wrapped
around his head. Another man was curled
up under an overhanging ledge of coal,
his face pressed against the hard side of

Weak Eyes

All imperfections of the Eye, Even Blindness,
Cured at Home Without the Use of the
Knife or Painful Methods.

A GREAT BOOK WILL BE SENT FREE

No oculist living today has had so extensive a
practice in the curing of cataracts, granu-
larities, rheum, scum, falling eyelids, cross
eyes, and all imperfections of the eye as the
renowned oculist,
Dr. J. C. CURTIS,
of Kansas City, Mo. His
cures are performed
at YOUR OWN
HOME, without
the use of the
knife or pain.
Send for the
book at once.

Dr. J. C. CURTIS,
of Kansas City, Mo.,
explains how he
cures the eye, and how his
many wonderful cures
are made. Any reader
afflicted with eye trouble,
or having a friend afflicted,
write today and re-
ceive this wonderful book
FREE.

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MISSOURI'S GREATEST STORE.

Barr's

DIRECT IMPORTERS.

now. Every department is crying out for "more room." A portion of our third floor which has been devoted to reserve stock, is now to be added to the Upholstery department. Where to put the reserve stock was the question, which we settled by deciding to put it on the counters of the various departments and sell it for next to nothing at all. When we say that you never had such a chance in all your life, it is the simple truth. Such changes as these in progress at Barr's only occur about that often.

Read Our Price Quotations Very Carefully. There's a Mint of Money in Them for You.

Midsummer Sale of Linens.

The "Gold Medal" Brand Linen.

Warehouse Samples in Short Lengths.

Lot No. 1—66 inches wide, 2 yards long; \$1.58 for the piece.
Lot No. 2—66 inches wide, 2½ yards long; \$1.97 for the piece.
Lot No. 3—66 inches wide, 2 yards long; \$1.93 for the piece.
Lot No. 4—66 inches wide, 2½ yards long; \$2.37 for the piece.
250 50x15-inch Table Tops, 50c each.
75 odd Table Cloths, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 yards long—prices marked to sell them at 10c, and all are choice patterns.
55 dozen 5-8 Napkins, pure linen, 75c per dozen.
100 dozen odd Napkins, 10c each.
600 Tray Cloths, 29c each.
2000 yards All-White Roller Toweling, 12½c a yard.
500 Union Linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 35c each.
374 Union Linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 33c each.
400 pairs Linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases, \$1.40 a pair.
1000 dozen Huck and Damask Towels, \$3.00 per dozen; 25c each. The best value ever offered at that price.
2000 dozen Huck Towels, \$3.50 per dozen; 30c each. See them.

Domestic Patterns.

1500 45x36 Made Pillow Cases, 7½c each.
1500 45x36 Made Pillow Cases, 8½c each.
2000 45x36 Made Pillow Cases, 10c each.
2500 45x36 Made Pillow Cases, 12½c each.
1000 81x90 Made Sheets, 49c each.

A Ruffled Curtain Sale.

The event of the season will be our Ruffled Curtain Sale. Our Curtain buyer was fortunate in securing the stock of Ruffled Muslin and Ruffled Net Curtains from a leading manufacturer at about 50c on the dollar. We put them on sale in our Curtain Department, third floor, Monday, July 14. This is a chance of a lifetime to get Ruffled Curtains at less than manufacturers' cost, some of the styles shown in our Olive street windows. Some of the prices quoted below. All Curtains in this sale are well made with an eye to durability.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains. A Few Extra Specials for Monday.

Values are much greater than quoted.
Curtains worth \$2.00—Sale Price, \$1.25.
Curtains worth \$2.50—Sale Price, \$1.50.
Curtains worth \$3.00—Sale Price, \$1.75.
Curtains worth \$3.50—Sale Price, \$2.00.
Curtains worth \$4.00—Sale Price, \$2.25.
Curtains worth \$4.50—Sale Price, \$2.50.
Curtains worth \$5.00—Sale Price, \$2.75.
Curtains worth \$5.50—Sale Price, \$3.00.
Curtains worth \$6.00—Sale Price, \$3.25.
Curtains worth \$6.50—Sale Price, \$3.50.
Curtains worth \$7.00—Sale Price, \$3.75.
Curtains worth \$7.50—Sale Price, \$4.00.
Curtains worth \$8.00—Sale Price, \$4.25.
Curtains worth \$8.50—Sale Price, \$4.50.
Curtains worth \$9.00—Sale Price, \$4.75.
Curtains worth \$9.50—Sale Price, \$5.00.
Curtains worth \$10.00—Sale Price, \$5.25.
Curtains worth \$10.50—Sale Price, \$5.50.
Curtains worth \$11.00—Sale Price, \$5.75.
Curtains worth \$11.50—Sale Price, \$6.00.
Curtains worth \$12.00—Sale Price, \$6.25.
Curtains worth \$12.50—Sale Price, \$6.50.
Curtains worth \$13.00—Sale Price, \$6.75.
Curtains worth \$13.50—Sale Price, \$7.00.
Curtains worth \$14.00—Sale Price, \$7.25.
Curtains worth \$14.50—Sale Price, \$7.50.
Curtains worth \$15.00—Sale Price, \$7.75.
Curtains worth \$15.50—Sale Price, \$8.00.
Curtains worth \$16.00—Sale Price, \$8.25.
Curtains worth \$16.50—Sale Price, \$8.50.
Curtains worth \$17.00—Sale Price, \$8.75.
Curtains worth \$17.50—Sale Price, \$9.00.
Curtains worth \$18.00—Sale Price, \$9.25.
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Curtains worth \$19.00—Sale Price, \$9.75.
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Curtains worth \$145.00—Sale Price, \$72

FRIAR PROBLEM BEFORE PRESIDENT

Secretary Root Has Taken It to Oyster Bay.

RECALL MAY BE DEMANDED

CLERGY IN PHILIPPINES FEW IN NUMBER.

Friends and Secular Priests Number One to Every 12,700 of Christianized Inhabitants—Many Have Left.

POST-DISPATCH BUREAU, 1248 Pennsylvania Avenue, WASHINGTON, July 12.—Secretary Root has gone to Oyster Bay to talk with the President about the friar problem, which Gov. Taft has not yet been able to adjust with the Vatican. Secretary Root believes in standing firm for the recall of the friars, and it is believed here the President will support him.

On Jan. 1 there were 517 friars, or priests of religious orders, in the Philippines. These were divided as follows: Recollects, 23; Augustinians, 23; Franciscans, 17; Dominicans, 10; Jesuits, 4; Capuchins, 16 and Benedictines, 6. In addition to these there were 138 secular or parish priests in the islands. These comprise the total number of Roman Catholic priests in the islands and as the most reliable statistics place the population of the Christianized archipelago at 2,555,908, it will be seen that there is now on the ground one priest for every 12,700 of the population.

This paucity of Roman Catholic clergy in the Philippines has come about in many ways. Before the war, the Philippines had there were upwards of three thousand friars in the islands, and a much stronger contingent of parish priests than now appears. The ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the islands was divided into one archbishopric and four suffragan sees, those of Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Manila. There is a parochial division into 87 parishes and missions.

It will be seen there are not enough Catholic clergymen now in the islands to parish a single priest to every mission and parish. Since the Philippine archbishopric, and following the surrender of Spain, large contingents of the friars and secular priests have left the islands. The archbishop of Manila and have resigned their posts and are now in Europe. It will be remembered that the hierarchy of Cuba simplified the situation there by the prompt resignation of the archbishop of Santiago and the bishop of Havana. The unalterably pro-Spanish clergy throughout the territory ceded by Spain have returned to that country.

Suicide With a Scythe.
PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., July 12.—Michael Kennedy, a well-known resident of Atlanta, committed suicide today by cutting his throat with a hay scythe.

SICK MADE WELL WEAK MADE STRONG

Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor—Scientist That Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed—The Secret of Long Life in Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy Is Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 156 Baltes Building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the startling announcement that he has surely discovered the elixir of life.



DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

That he is able, with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seem to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free, to anyone who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures effected are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about for two or three miles of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been cured by the elixir. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, colds, catarrhs, croup, bronchitis, and all affections of the throat, or even vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissues, restores normal nerve power, circulation and rate of perspiration. Health is produced and the doctor all systems are alike cured by this great remedy. It is sent free by return mail.

NEW DRUG GIVES THE DANCING EYE

Burmese Powders Supplants Opium Among Chinese.

MANY WHITES ARE VICTIMS

MAY BE ENJOYED EASIER THAN A "HOP" SMOKE.

"Talk About Your Evil Eye, Dey're Eye Looks Like de Albino in de Museum," Says One, Describing a Smoker.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Chinatown has a new vice.

Opium smoking has given way to the seduction of snuffing "Burmese Powder," and not only has the practice become a craze among the habitués of the Chinese quarter, but it has extended to the Tenderloin as well, numbering among its devotees a surprising proportion of women, men, about town, rounders and sporting men.

Had De Quincey lived today he might have added to his famous "Confessions" another classic, describing in vivid word painting the sensation induced by indulgence in this exhilarating and at the same time brain-chilling snuff.

"A Chin from Honolulu brought over de stuff first," said a Chinatown celebrity, "an' all de blokes an' de gals an' de monks are using it." He went on to say:

"It may be explained that 'Monks' means Chinamen."

"What does it cost?"

"It's a little more expensive dan hop," was the answer, "an' costs about tree or tree an' a half a day. All dey do is to use a rubber hose an' blow de gag up in dey're nose. It gives dem de dancin' eye."

"Talk about your evil eye, dey're eye looks like de albino in de museum."

"How does it make you feel? You have used it haven't you?"

"Not on your bundle. Dat ain't de kind of hops I want. I want de good old mixed ale."

How New.
Accordingly the reporter set 'em up again, and over the table the celebrity told in detail the story of "Burmese Powder."

Life says the habit has been in vogue here for the last two years and was first introduced by a wealthy Chinaman who came from the Hawaiian Islands, where he was a sugar buyer for Claus Spreckels. He was a cocaine fiend, using the drug as a powder, which he snuffed.

Becoming acquainted with Chin Yen, a prominent Chinese sport, at No. 33 Mott street, where he stopped, he induced his new-made friend to try the drug to which he was a slave. Yen was soon as much a fiend as he, and before long his girl was also.

When the sugar buyer went away they found that the snuffing of cocaine in the quantities needed to appease their cravings was not an easy matter without a prescription, but some enterprising pharmacist found a way to supply their wants without risk of punishment at law, by selling instead of pure cocaine the powders now so generally used.

These powders are cocaine combined with menthol and drugs of similar character and have the same effect as the cocaine alone if used in larger quantity.

They are sold under various names. A reporter bought some of the powder, and in conversation with a drug clerk was told that the sale of the nerve-destroying compound is increasing every day.

"We certainly have a big trade in the stuff," said the man behind the counter. "They buy it in the place of opium."

Heavy Trade.
In the drug.

The same information was had from many other sources. As a matter of fact, practically every one of the "White Slaves" of Chinatown is a victim of the vice, and the houses of the downtown district and the Tenderloin are filled with "Burmese" snuff.

The manner of using the powders is as simple as they are easy to obtain. The paraphernalia has none of the complexity of the "lay-out" of the opium joint, neither is it necessary for the "fiend" to seek special localities for the gratification of the desire—perhaps that may be one reason why the new vice has spread with such rapidity. All that is needed is the snuff of the powder itself and a glass tube about two and one-half inches long, to which is attached a rubber tube about twice that length.

The glass tube is thrust into the powder until it is partly filled; then, inserted into the nostril, the end of the rubber tube is placed between the lips, a short, quick puff is given and the operation is over.

The drug, blown for each through the inner nasal passages, sets the delicate nerves of the mucous membrane tingling and the sensation sweeps from tip to toe. With repeated applications eyes brighten, become bloodshot, and the face assumes a hellish glow and exhilaration of feeling reaches its height. Delightful sensations follow through the veins, but this gradual gives way to numbness and a deadening sensation about the brain, which is only relieved by stupor or repeated applications of the powder in greater and greater quantity.

Wabash Change of Time.
Commencing Sunday, July 13, Moberly accommodation train, which now leaves St. Louis at 5:58 p. m. daily, will leave St. Louis on Sundays one hour later.

Decatur accommodation train, which now leaves St. Louis at 4:40 p. m. daily, will leave St. Louis on Sundays at 6:15 p. m.

Passengers for points north of Brunswick, including Council Bluffs and Omaha, may leave at 9 a. m., instead of 7:40 a. m., as heretofore, arriving at Omaha at 11:20 p. m.

FOOLISH AMERICAN ENERGY
Californian Stays in London Only a Few Minutes When He Found Coronation Was Postponed.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

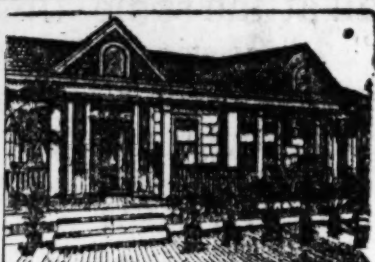
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, July 12.—No one has felt inclined to frivolity this week, yet the story of the arrival of a California family at the Carlton and their sudden night must provoke a smile. It seems that the California family had made a characteristically quick American trip from San Francisco to London, calculating in time for the show and not waste a day. At the end of a continuous week's journey, behold the Californians in several four-wheelers driving bravely up to the Carlton.

Rooms had been engaged in advance by cable, and the family had been safely escorted to their apartments before the postponement was revealed. Without allowing his flock to unpack their bags or even wash their faces, the Californian parent announced himself as "taken in," headed the battalion for the street and half an hour after their arrival they were en route for Liverpool and the first steamer sailing for America.

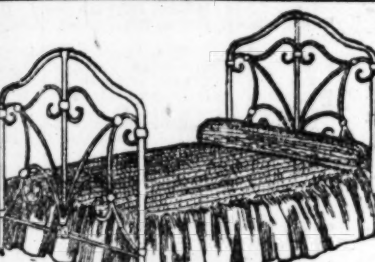
When You Are in Doubt
Take to the woods in Wisconsin on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. Good fishing, good feeding and good people. Get a "Home" from Marshall, 209 N. 1st St.

GREEN TAGS ALL OVER THE HOUSE

We are determined to close out every piece of Furniture left over from our spring stock. Our Mr. Morris Goldman is now at Grand Rapids, Mich., and will go to all the different furniture markets throughout the United States to select the greatest assortment of Furniture and Carpets ever placed in any building in the country FOR THE FALL TRADE. We must have room. All the Furniture we are closing out is marked with a Green Tag—SOME AT COST, SOME LESS THAN COST. All first-class, handsome goods. Same prices, on easy monthly payments.



Make Yourself at Home in Our Cottage on Third Floor.



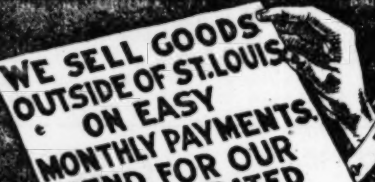
Enameled Bed, reduced to

\$1.65



Velour-Covered Couch, reduced to

\$3.98



Large Reception Chair for Parlor—reduced to

\$2.98

WE SELL GOODS OUTSIDE OF ST. LOUIS ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS. SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. MAILED FREE. CORRESPOND WITH US.



Center Tables, each,

38c



Willow Rocker—

\$2.95



Saddle-Seat Rocker—

\$1.35



Leather-Seat Rocker—

\$1.89



GREAT REDUCTIONS IN CARPETS.

Handsome Brussels at, per yard.....45c

Rich Ingrain Carpet at, per yard.....28c

Straw Matting at, per yard.....10c

Lace Curtains, pair.....\$1.50



Handsome Three-Piece Parlor Suit, reduced to

\$8.25



Refrigerator,

\$4.60

Two-Burner Gasoline Stove, reduced to

\$2.65

Refrigerator, reduced to

\$3.65



Handsome Glass Door Wardrobe, reduced to

\$9.50



Pretty Wardrobe, reduced to

\$3.65

Handsome Glass Door Wardrobe, reduced to

\$9.50

Handsome Glass Door Wardrobe, reduced to

\$9.50



Handsome Glass Door Wardrobe, reduced to

\$9.50



Handsome Glass Door Wardrobe, reduced to

\$9.50

\$9.50

FEAR OF FAILURE

often deters a suffering man from seeking the professional services of the experienced Specialist. Because he has been so unfortunate as to have tried this or that physician, who may have failed to cure his ailment, he naturally becomes skeptical and continues to suffer, even when aid and a positive cure are within his easy reach. Simply because people are often killed in railroad wrecks does not in any way deter others from traveling by rail. No more should the unfortunate sufferer go on suffering. He should not give up, but find



DR. W. A. COOK.

THE ONE who can and will cure him. Dr. Cook can do this, as has been proven by his twenty-three years' experience as a SPECIALIST in the diseases of men only. What he has done for thousands of others he can and will do for you. A confidential talk with Dr. Cook will cost you nothing and may be the means of restoring you to perfect health. If you can be cured he will tell you, and if you cannot he will be perfectly frank with you, as he never undertakes any case for treatment unless he can cure the patient TO STAY CURED.

VARICOCELE.
Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The pools of stagnant blood are driven from the dilated veins, and all soreness and swelling quickly subside. Every indication of varicocele soon vanishes and in its stead come the pride, the power and the pleasure of perfect health and restored manhood.

NERVO-SEXUAL DEBILITY.
My cure for weak men stops every drain of vigor and builds up the muscular and nervous systems, purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses and heals the bladder and kidneys, invigorates the liver, revives the spirits, brightens the intellect, and above and beyond all, restores the wasted power of manhood.

REFLEX DISEASES.
Many ailments are reflex, originating from other diseases. For instance, weakness sometimes comes from Varicocele or Stricture. Innumerable blood and bone diseases often result from contagious taints in the system, and physical and mental decline frequently follow lost manhood. In treating diseases of any kind I always remove the effect as well as the cause.

CONTRIBUTION TO BLOOD POISON.
My special form of treatment for this disease is practically the result of my life work, and is endorsed by the best physicians of this and foreign countries. It contains no dangerous or noxious drugs, and makes no charge for private counsel, and gives to each patient a legal contract in writing, backed by abundant capital, to hold for my promise. Physicians having tubercular cases are cordially invited to consult me. Address all letters to

W. A. COOK, M. D., 610 Olive St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

FOUR DUELS IN ONE MORNING
Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

BUDAPEST, July 12.—Andor Papp, an agricultural student, has just been entertained at a banquet given by his fellow students and presented with an elegant jeweled rapier. This was in recognition of his record achievement in fighting four successful duels in one morning, seriously wounding one opponent and disabling the three others, himself receiving only two slight wounds.

Nevertheless Papp is looked on as a dangerous man, because every sabre-cutting student who wants another will want to pick a quarrel with him in honor of acquiring reputation.

AMUSEMENTS.

SUBURBAN.

6—All New Acts, All Stars—6

Beginning This Afternoon.

First Vaudeville Appearance in This City.

HENRY E. DIXEY

Of "Adonis" fame, in his delightful specialty.

HAL DAVIS and INEZ MACAULEY

Offering a new comedietta, "The Unexpected."

M'PHEE and HILL.

World's Greatest Triple Bar Artists.

LITTLE PUCKS.

Clever Juvenile Character Act.

KARSEY'S MYROPHONE.

Latest Instrumental Novelty.

ETHEL ROBINSON.

The Dashing Serio-Comic.

Matinee every day at 2:30; nights at 8:30. Orchestral concerts at 7 and 10:30 at Quasar's. Beautiful Electric Fountain display nightly.

KOERNER'S.

Sixth Big Week, Commencing Sunday, July 13.

MONTE CRISTO.

Double-Remble-Rising World's Fair Stock Co. Evenings, 8:30; Mat., Wed. and Sat., 2:30. CAMILLE—West—CAMILLE.

\$21 to NEW YORK.

STOPOVER AT WASHINGTON.

B. & O. S-W.

Trains Leave: 9:00 a. m., 8:05 p. m., 2:05 a. m.

TICKET OFFICES: 6th and OLIVE and UNION STATION

FREE—New Instructor—FREE

80c a week buys you one of our high-grade MANDOLINS, GUITARS, Violins, Banjos or PHONOGRAPHS. THE CONROY CO. 115 Olive St.

CUNARD LINE NOT PURCHASED.

Pierpont Morgan's Trust Has Not Gobbled It Up.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

AMUSEMENTS.

Great Big Mammoth Immense

Of St. Louis' Most Prominent People Are Seeing

PAIN'S LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

Production Superb—Fireworks Wonderful—Ballet Beautiful—Effects Startling—Satisfactions General.

REMEMBER

This is the genuine Paine's "Last Days of Pompeii" and positively closes July 18.

Keep memo. of special nights. Different displays every performance.

Tickets and Boxes are selling at Bollman Bros. daily, until 5:30 P. M.

TO-NIGHT In the Pompeii Garden, Well and His Orchestra.

Band—Soloists, Miss Weston and Mr. White—FREE

FOREST HIGHLANDS

THE BIG PLACE ON THE HILL.

...COME AND LOOP THE LOOP...

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, Rain or Shine.

NAT WILLS.

The Happy Tramp.

Lockhart's Trained Elephants

OLA HAYDEN.

Phenomenal Female Baritone.

6-JUGGLING NORMANS—6

And Last Week of The Popular PONY BALLET.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS FREE.

PAVILION 10c AND 50c.

RESERVED SEATS, 50c.

Tuesday, July 13, Retail Druggists' Association Benefit.

DEL MAR

Light 8:15—Sat. Mat. 2:30

SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS—One Week Only.

By permission of the Augustin Daily Estate.

A RUNAWAY GIRL

By permission of the Augustin Daily Estate.

AMUSEMENTS.

Of St. Louis' Most Prominent People Are Seeing

PAIN'S LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

Production Superb—Fireworks Wonderful—Ballet Beautiful—Effects Startling—Satisfactions General.

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TO-NIGHT In the Pompeii Garden, Well and His Orchestra.

Band—Soloists, Miss Weston and Mr. White—FREE

FOREST HIGHLANDS

GOOD RACERS ENTERED AT DELMAR TRACK	BRUSH TO LOSE	THREE AMATEUR	ARGREGOR WON	ENGLISH OARSMEN'S LEG DRIVE ACCORDING TO C. S. TITUS
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**American Will Practice in That Kind
of Water and Try Again for the
Diamond Sculls.**

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

The correspondent asked him if he could offer an explanation of the consistent victories of the English scullers and crews at Henley, and if he considers the English style of rowing, of which a powerful leg drive and the use of the lower part of the body are prominent features, superior to the American style, in which the arms and

"There is no doubt in my mind that the English know a great deal about rowing. Their stroke certainly is more suitable to the English heavy water than is the American style, but our methods just as certainly are best suited to our light, fast water."

"I am confident that if I can get a crew to go to America, we can beat them on our own water. But so far Henley has been the only place where we have had a chance to try our best men. I think it is an impossibility for us to get a crew together

here and win without having seen the race before and without a professional trainer.

"However, I consider our boat builder superior to the English. The style of the boats here is very heavy, both as to ch-

INJUNCTION WON

"HEATHEN STAM"

Keene's Crackerjack Was
* Third Choice in the Bet-
ting at Brighton

NEW YORK, July 12.—Injunction, with Shaw in the saddle, won the Neptune Stakes for 2-year-olds at Brighton Beach today. Africander was the favorite and the Keene stable, Injunction and Gimcrack was third choice. Monte Carlo showed the way to the stretch, where Injunction, who had been lying seventh, moved up and took command. He won by a length and a half.

The Funchestown Steeplechase brought out a good field of timber toppers. Marylander made the running for two miles where Miss Mitchell and Rising Sun both passed him. Miss Mitchell won easily, with kissing Sun second.

Tom Kenney, with 88 pounds up, won the handicap at a mile and one-quarter from C. H. Mackay's His Eminence. Burns, who rode the favorite, Nones, and finished third made a claim of foul, but it was not allowed.

First Funchestown, and a sixteenth, Edna

Richard 11 (Rice), 15 to 20, first by five lengths; Golden Cottage 99 (J. Daly), 8 to 1, second; Gibson Light 102 (Jackson), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:48.

Second race, six furlongs—Gold Money 105 (Burns), even, six by three lengths; Prediction 107 (Shaw), 9 to 5, second; Decimation 107 (Smith), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:14.

Third race, one mile and a quarter—Tom Kenny, 88 (Shea), 6 to 1, first by a head; His Eminence, 107 (O'Connor), 4 to 1, second; Nones, 111 (Burns), 8 to 5, third. Time, 2:04 4-5.

Sixth race, one mile and a sixteenth—former, 111 (Doggett), 20 to 1, first by a head and a neck over the second, 122 (Shaw), 5 to 1, first by a length; saddle race, 102 (Wonderly), 20 to 1, second; Africander, 122 (Turner), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:13.4-5.

Fifth race, about two miles and a half, steeplechase—Miss Mitchell, 156 (Mara), 5 to 5, first by a length; Rising Sun, 131 (Ray), 3 to 1, second; Eophone, 140 (Pinnegan), 4 to 5, third. Time, 5:03.

Mitchell and Eophone coupled in betting; Weldener entry.

Sixth race, one mile and a sixteenth—former, 111 (Doggett), 20 to 1, first by a head and a neck over the second, 122 (Shaw), 5 to 1, first by a length; saddle race, 102 (Wonderly), 20 to 1, second; Africander, 122 (Turner), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:13.4-5.

and; Bessie McCarthy, 100 (Wonderly), 7 to 8, third. Time, 1:47.

AGED WOMAN WAS CRUSHED.

Mrs. Mary Hatton Run Down and Badly Injured.

Mrs. Mary Hatton was run down and seriously injured last night at Hogan and O'Fallon streets by a horse attached to a buggy driven by Joseph Delight, a carrier.

Mr. Bright did all he could to afford relief and after seeing that she was cared for left \$20 with a neighbor to supply her temporary needs.

NE WWAY TO CROSS BRIDGE.

Moving Sidewalks Will Take New Yorkers to Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Behind the plan to equip the Brooklyn bridge with moving sidewalks are men of great prominence in the railroad and financial world. They have, it is stated, prepared a preliminary plan for them, and that the sidewalks will be installed on the bridge.

It has been agreed by the representatives of these men that they will, within one year, equip the bridge with moving sidewalks at their own expense and will pay the city \$50,000 a year for the privilege of operating them. They have agreed to charge no more than 1 cent a person for each person.

VARICOCELE

CURED WITHOUT OPERATION
 I cure Varicocele by my new and original
 gery, and is a safe, painless and permanent cu
 bese and dispa



NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED.
Loss of Manly Vigor, Unnatural Discharges, Rheumatism, Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic Troubles.
 Booklet Free, "Pains for Men." Full set symptoms in 10 minutes.
 Hours—2 a. m. to 2 p. m. Sunday, 2 p. m. to 2 a. m.
DR. NATHANIEL

FIRST REGIMENT BREAKING CAMP COST \$1500

Boys Will Return to St. Louis
by Boat.

FRIC OF THE "SCOUNCERS"

OFFICERS CAME IN FOR A SEVERE
LOT OF GUYING.

Target Practice Witnessed by a Large
Crowd—Sergeant Sten was the
Star, with a Score of 43
Out of a Possible 50.

The First Regiment, N. G. M., will break
camp at Montezuma Sunday at 11 o'clock
and come home by boat.
On account of the confusion which fol-
lows a camp-breaking, an extra strong pro-
tect guard will be placed. The officers of
the day are Capt. Gerhart and Lieut. Ro-
senfeldt.

The men competed in sharp shooting Fri-
day and Saturday. The target practice was
watched by a large crowd. The men who
were medaled at the butts and their scores
follow:
Sergeant Sten, Company D, 43
H. Heid, Company D, 42
C. Meyer, Company D, 40
Private Tersch, Company D, 40
Private Williams, Company D, 40
Jack Lacey, Company D, 40
G. B. Scott, Company D, 40
Frank Falkenberg, Company D, 40
Private Egan, Company D, 40
Private Tersch, Company D, 40
Private Taylor, Company D, 40
Private Longman, Company D, 40
Private Longman, Company D, 40

Much more reasonable was the price paid
April 14, 1900, to Hartley & Graham by D. C.
Herrera, disbursing clerk at Havana, for
two breech-loading shotguns and ammuni-
tion, \$42.

This expenditure under the head of "Cus-
toms," page 25, discloses a method of war-
fare not supposed to have been in vogue in
Cuba. Perhaps the hunting was good, or
possibly some one guarded the one-inch
railroad to prevent its being carried away
in the night. Shotguns are not weapons in
civilized warfare.

On page 121, under the head of "Rural
Guard and Administration," in February,
May Wood got \$25 "extra compensation,"
and \$11.72 for "paid a gas engine and
power company for three steam engines for
custom service."

Extra Compensation
Rural Guard Paid.
Under the same head in April, Gen. Wood
drew the same amount "extra compensa-
tion for April," and Gen. Ludlow, mil-
itary governor, \$1800, the clerk of Havana who
never officially went outside of it, drew
\$1000, imposed on rural guard fund.
On the same date and under the same
head, H. B. Wood paid a gas engine and
power company for three steam engines for
custom service.

SKINS INDIAN, TANS HIDE

Now West Virginia Erects a Monument
to the Memory of Levi Mor-
gan, a Pioneer.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 12.—A
monument erected at New Martinsville, by
the state of West Virginia, to commemo-
rate the services of Levi Morgan, a dis-
tinguished Indian fighter, who was one of
the pioneer fighters at the Ohio valley,
was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies
on the fourth of July.

The principal event in the career of Mr.
Morgan as an Indian fighter was when he
killed an Indian in a hand-to-hand conflict.
After his own death, his son, Levi Morgan,
both were discharged. They fought with
knives and after stabbing the Indian to
death, Morgan, with the same knife that
killed the Indian, skinned him and after
tanning the skin made a shirt, and of it,
which is still in existence, having been
handed down in the Morgan family for
many generations.

Epworth League Conference.—The
triennial conference of the Missouri state
Epworth League will be held July 22, 24,
25, at Fertile Springs, Mo. Among the
speakers are Rev. Dr. G. H. Henderson of
St. Louis, Miss Lulu Monroe of Sedalia,
Rev. Fielding Martin of Kansas City,
Mr. Andrews of St. Louis, Rev. Dr. H. M.
Robinson of Nashville, Tenn., and Shop H. R.
Hendrix, D. D. of Kansas City.
Mr. Alex. H. Robinson, first vice-president
of the St. Louis Epworth League, and
chairman of the committee on triennial
conference, will have charge of the dele-
gation from St. Louis.

FREE TO ALL MEN

The Black Abbot Formula

An unfailing specific, locally applied, for the
treatment and permanent cure of disease of the
male sexual organ, nervous debility and kindred
ailments.

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE,
Nervous Exhaustion, Weakening Drain, Dis-
turbance, Loss of Ambition and Loss of
Memory are cured by taking advantage of this free
offer.

There is no other medical firm manufacturing
any treatment in any way similar to the Black
Abbot Formula, nor has any other the right to
use the Formula or the name.

THE BLACK ABBOT TREATMENT
Applied locally and directly to the affected parts.
No drugs to weaken the stomach and paralyze the
live and healthy cells of the prostate, and the
self-cure, without pain, exposure or delicate
treatment.

Showing the size of the Black Abbot Support-
ers. They are prepared to suit the condition of
the patient, slip into the rectum without pain or in-
convenience and are held in place by a rubber
cup. Cut out the coupon below, write your name and
address.

BLACK ABBOT CO., 17 Paddock Bldg.,
BOND HILL, O.
Please send me a Free Trial Treatment of
the Black Abbot Formula. I am suffering from
STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
WEAKENING DRAIN, DISTURBANCE, LOSS OF AMBITION
AND LOSS OF MEMORY. PREPAID, FREE of all
charges.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____
COUNTY _____
ZIP _____

Strange Item on War De-
partment's Cuban Books.

EQUAL TO \$95,000,000 A MILE

RURAL GUARD FUND WAS PUT TO
QUEER USES.

It Bore Expense of Pullman Car Trans-
portation, Furniture, Palms, Win-
dows and Carriages in Way
That Suggested Ex-
planation.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
WASHINGTON, July 12.—Many interest-
ing things are coming to light as the Cu-
ban occupation accounts are explored.
Probably many of the expenditures shown
in the reports transmitted to Congress are
errors resulting from explanation.

For instance, under the head of "Public
Works, Ports and Harbors," March 2, 1900,
J. W. Graco is allowed \$1000 for building
one inch of railroad at Manzanillo, Cuba.
This entry appears on page 8, disbursing
statements made by First Lieutenant Rock-
bach, Tenth cavalry, disbursing officer. It
is hardly likely the United States built a
railroad one inch long, or let a contract for
one inch of construction at this fabulous
figure—\$50,000,000 per mile—but the report
says so.

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THE BLACK ABBOT TREATMENT
Applied locally and directly to the affected parts.
No drugs to weaken the stomach and paralyze the
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self-cure, without pain, exposure or delicate
treatment.

Showing the size of the Black Abbot Support-
ers. They are prepared to suit the condition of
the patient, slip into the rectum without pain or in-
convenience and are held in place by a rubber
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WEAKENING DRAIN, DISTURBANCE, LOSS OF AMBITION
AND LOSS OF MEMORY. PREPAID, FREE of all
charges.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____
COUNTY _____
ZIP _____

A Straw Hat Snap.
Absolute choice of the
finest Men's Straw Hats
in the house—including
Milans, Paris, Ricans,
English Spills, French
Pansamas, Madras,
Seacott and Jumbo
braids—the popular
wide brim yacht-setter
Pansamas—none
reserved—and you have
all the summer to wear
them—worth up to \$4
—to clean up.
cut to.....1.50

Clean Up Sale
Bargains in Silks and Dress Goods.

Habutal Silk—Pure white—washable,
worth \$30—cut to.....25c
Black Taffeta—20 inches wide—guar-
antee woven on each yard—worth
75c—cut to, yard.....59c
Black Brilliantine—Elegant Lustre—
full 36 inches wide—regular 50c
quality—cut to, yard.....35c
Cheviots—15 pieces black—all wool—
36-inch wide—50c quality—
cut to.....48c

Clean-up Bargains in
Linen and Beddings

A Few Starting Items.
Turkey Red Table Cloths—
4 size, red and white—
worth 90c—cut to.....53c
12 size, red and white—
worth 1.00—cut to.....55c
10 size, red and white—
worth 1.15—cut to.....65c
10 size, red and green—
worth 1.25—cut to.....69c

Lace Lisle
Gloves.
50c
and
50c
goods—
cut to.....35c

Torchon
Lace,
pure
linen—
per
yard.....2c

Ladies'
White Vests.
Low neck,
sleeveless,
15c value,
cut to.....9c

Ladies'
Vests.
Deep
lace
yoke,
worth
19c—
cut to.....12c

Children's
Garden Hats.
Sun
shades,
worth 10c
—cut to.....3c

Ladies'
Hemstori
Black
Cotton
Hose,
25c
value—
cut to.....17c

Shower Bath
Rings.
Can be
attached
to any
bath,
\$1.00
—cut to.....49c

Ladies' Lace
Handkerchiefs
Scalloped
edges,
10c value
—cut to.....6c

Ladies' Japonette
Handkerchiefs
Silk In-
itial, 5c
value,
cut to.....3c

Basting
Cotton
Good
quality—
worth
10c—
doz.....4c

Children's
Garden Hats.
Sun
shades,
worth 10c
—cut to.....3c

Ladies'
Hemstori
Black
Cotton
Hose,
25c
value—
cut to.....17c

Shower Bath
Rings.
Can be
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to any
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\$1.00
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Ladies' Lace
Handkerchiefs
Scalloped
edges,
10c value
—cut to.....6c

Ladies' Japonette
Handkerchiefs
Silk In-
itial, 5c
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Basting
Cotton
Good
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worth
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doz.....4c

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Garden Hats.
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Hemstori
Black
Cotton
Hose,
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Handkerchiefs
Scalloped
edges,
10c value
—cut to.....6c

Ladies' Japonette
Handkerchiefs
Silk In-
itial, 5c
value,
cut to.....3c

Basting
Cotton
Good
quality—
worth
10c—
doz.....4c

CLEAN-UP SALE

The most successful sale in volume of business ever experienced by us. Never before was there so determined an effort to reduce stocks. Never were prices chopped to so low a level. Never was there an opportunity presented to buy thoroughly dependable merchandise at so low a price. You should not fail to read every item in this ad. Thousands of others equally as good to be found in the store—not enumerated here.

BROADWAY & MORGAN

A Gigantic
FANS! FANS! FANS!

From one of the largest New York Importers, whose name for business reasons we refrain from mentioning. It presents an opportunity to select from over 1000 styles, all new and novel ideas of fans, Japanese, Spanish, French and German im-
ports, at prices
LESS THAN 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

JAPANESE FANS.
50 Japanese Fans 2c
60 Japanese Fans 3c
70 Japanese Fans 4c
80 Japanese Fans 5c
90 Japanese Fans 6c
100 Japanese Fans 7c
110 Japanese Fans 8c
120 Japanese Fans 9c
130 Japanese Fans 10c
140 Japanese Fans 11c
150 Japanese Fans 12c
160 Japanese Fans 13c
170 Japanese Fans 14c
180 Japanese Fans 15c
190 Japanese Fans 16c
200 Japanese Fans 17c
210 Japanese Fans 18c
220 Japanese Fans 19c
230 Japanese Fans 20c
240 Japanese Fans 21c
250 Japanese Fans 22c
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460 Japanese Fans 43c
470 Japanese Fans 44c
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2780 Japanese Fans 2.75c
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2800 Japanese Fans 2.77c
2810 Japanese Fans 2.78c
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2860 Japanese Fans 2.83c
2870 Japanese Fans 2.84c
2880 Japanese Fans 2.85c
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2910 Japanese Fans 2.88c
2920 Japanese Fans 2.89c
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2960 Japanese Fans 2.93c
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2980 Japanese Fans 2.95c
2990 Japanese Fans 2.96c
3000 Japanese Fans 2.97c
3010 Japanese Fans 2.98c
3020 Japanese Fans 2.99c
3030 Japanese Fans 3.00c
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3060 Japanese Fans 3.03c
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3110 Japanese Fans 3.08c
3120 Japanese Fans 3.09c
3130 Japanese Fans 3.10c
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3150 Japanese Fans 3.12c
3160 Japanese Fans 3.13c
3170 Japanese Fans 3.14c
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3190 Japanese Fans 3.16c
3200 Japanese Fans 3.17c
3210 Japanese Fans 3.18c
3220 Japanese Fans 3.19c
3230 Japanese Fans 3.20c
3240 Japanese Fans 3.21c
3250 Japanese Fans 3.22c
3260 Japanese Fans 3.23c
3270 Japanese Fans 3.24c
3280 Japanese Fans 3.25c
3290 Japanese Fans 3.26c
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3480 Japanese Fans 3.45c
3490 Japanese Fans 3.46c
3500 Japanese Fans 3.47c
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3700 Japanese Fans 3.67c
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3740 Japanese Fans 3.71c
3750 Japanese Fans 3.72c
3760 Japanese Fans 3.73c
3770 Japanese Fans 3.74c
3780 Japanese Fans 3.75

TWO BLOWS NEEDED TO RECOVER CHAMPIONSHIP FOR FITZ; JEFFRIES CAN WIN WITH ONE SWING ON THE JAW

Statistics and Comment on the Two Fighters Who Will Meet in the Ring at San Francisco on July 25 for the Heavyweight Championship of the World and a \$20,000 Purse.

The writer of this pugilistic diagnosis was a ring-side witness at every one of Fitzsimmons' and Jeffries' fights with the exception of the battle at Carson City, when Fitz wrenched the title from James J. Corbett.

BY A. W. FORD.

On July 25, less than two weeks away, James J. Jeffries, champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, and Robert Fitzsimmons, champion middleweight and ex-champion heavyweight, will meet in the roped 24-foot ring before the San Francisco Club, San Francisco, for a \$20,000 purse and moving picture privileges that will net

ought to be. Jeffries is still a youth, having celebrated his 27th birthday only recently. The 13 years difference in their ages is an awful handicap for Fitz, as the old man has already learned to his sorrow. Don't, however, labor under any such foolish delusion as to think for a moment that the Kangaroo has lost his punch or his wind, or his stamina, or his craftiness. Jeffries will know that he has been fighting after the battle is over, whether the present champion wins or loses.

FITZ ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

Jeffries has said that he would rather meet any other man in the world than the speckled beauty of the Antipodes, and Jeff ought to know what he's talking about. Fitz always has a punch left as long as he's

PURSES WON BY FITZ AND JEFF

Fighters.	Place.	Date.	Purse.
Fitzsimmons-Corbett	Carson City	May 17, '97	\$ 30,000
Jeffries-Armstrong	New York	Aug. 5, '98	10,000
Fitzsimmons-Jeffries	Coney Island	June 9, '99	46,000
Jeffries-Sharkey	New York	Nov. 3, '99	42,000
Fitzsimmons-Dunkhorst	New York	April 30, '00	7,500
Corbett-Jeffries	Coney Island	May 11, '00	30,000
Fitzsimmons-Ruhlin	New York	Aug. 10, '00	20,500
Fitzsimmons-Sharkey	New York	Aug. 24, '00	25,000

Total \$211,000

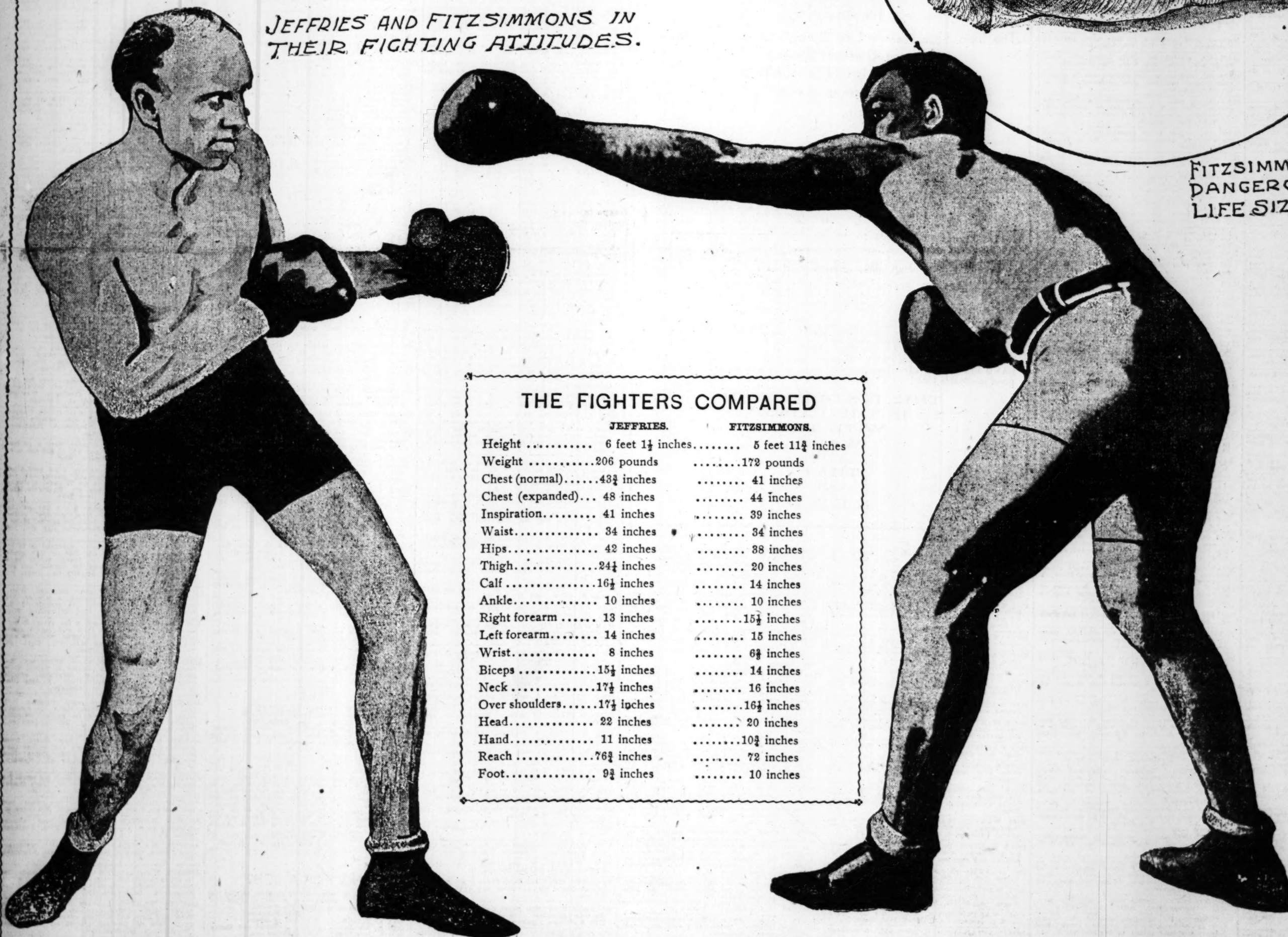
Figuring in each case that the purse was divided Fitzsimmons and Jeffries in the last five years have made \$105,500, or about \$50,000 each. This is exclusive of their theatrical engagements, minor battles and revenue from kinetoscope pictures.

"FORM" OF THE OPPONENTS.

Jeffries knocked out Corbett in 23 rounds. Fitzsimmons knocked out Corbett in 14 rounds. Jeffries won, no knockout, over Sharkey in 25 rounds. Fitzsimmons knocked out Sharkey in two rounds. Jeffries won, no knockout, over Ruhlin in five rounds. Fitzsimmons knocked out Ruhlin in six rounds. Jeffries knocked out Fitzsimmons in 11 rounds.



FITZSIMMONS' DANGEROUS LEFT. LIFE SIZE.



JEFFRIES AND FITZSIMMONS IN THEIR FIGHTING ATTITUDES.

THE FIGHTERS COMPARED

	JEFFRIES.	FITZSIMMONS.
Height	6 feet 1 1/4 inches	5 feet 11 1/4 inches
Weight	206 pounds	172 pounds
Chest (normal)	43 1/2 inches	41 inches
Chest (expanded)	48 inches	44 inches
Inspiration	41 inches	39 inches
Waist	34 inches	34 inches
Hips	42 inches	38 inches
Thigh	24 1/4 inches	20 inches
Calf	16 1/2 inches	14 inches
Ankle	10 inches	10 inches
Right forearm	13 inches	15 1/2 inches
Left forearm	14 inches	15 inches
Wrist	8 inches	6 3/4 inches
Biceps	15 1/2 inches	14 inches
Neck	17 1/2 inches	16 inches
Over shoulders	17 1/2 inches	16 1/2 inches
Head	22 inches	20 inches
Hand	11 inches	10 1/2 inches
Reach	76 1/2 inches	72 inches
Foot	9 1/2 inches	10 inches

the winner a fortune.

The husky, deliberate brawler; the man of marvellous strength and endurance; the undefeated champion vs. the crafty, freckled, knotted, muscular blacksmith; the man with the sledgehammer blow as deadly almost as the mass of steel he has been wont to wield at the forge and anvil; the man who has won many a battle with a six-inch punch backed by 70 pounds of power. These two fighting machines will not need a formal introduction when they step into the padded enclosure. They have met before under similar conditions, and when all was over the scrawny village blacksmith was carried out to his dressing room, feet first, but that was three years ago when Jeffries was but a stripling of 24 and Fitzsimmons acknowledged to 27 summers.

on his feet. When Fitz is down and out, when he has taken the count, then, and only then, is he harmless. Jeffries has never been obliged to take the grueling gaff except perhaps in his fight with Tom Sharkey at the Coney Island Athletic Club about two years ago, when the Sailor sham-banged the champion for nearly 20 rounds, and landed repeated jolts that were powerful enough to have felled a dozen oxen. But Jeffries only shook himself and bled on the fighter's ribs and face until the Sailor was a ribboned, battered, broken hulk, with his left side stove in and his whole frame welled, ridged and lumpy where Jeffries' huge fists had landed.

The champion is not the same today as when Fitz met him two years ago. He is older, cleverer and stronger than when he won the championship path from

the speckled brow at Coney Island. Then he was lumbering, awkward, unscientific scrapper. Today he has cleverness, more endurance, is quick on his feet and actually a scientific boxer. He is not a Corbett nor a McCoy in this last accomplishment, but neither is Fitz. Jeffries has taken excellent care of himself during the past two years. His dispositions have been of the mildest and most of the time he has been in such good condition that a week's training would put him in proper shape to jump into the ring and fight the battle of his life.

YOUTH AND AGE.

Fitz, as is pretty well known, is a man of marked domestic proclivities. He likes married domestic proclivities. He likes married domestic proclivities. He likes married domestic proclivities.

his lions, his Great Danes and his anvil- for even today nothing gives Fitz more real enjoyment than a try at the forge in some country blacksmith shop, where, before the wondering eyes of the native rubes, he pounds out the steel and shapes a half dozen horseshoes with all the ease and perfection that characterized his early life work before he took up pugilism. Fitz, during the past two years, has not taken as good care of himself as has Jeffries. His professed retirement from the ring may have caused him to grow careless in his habits of living. His dissipation, while not of the John L. strenuousness, have not been conducive to physical improvement.

And Fitz, remember, is 40 years old. The old man is consistent and thorough while in training, and when he was Jeffries, battling an another

the very best condition possible for him to attain. And Jeffries, remember, is 27 years old.

FORM OF THE FIGHTERS.

The form, or "dope," as the racetrack sport would call it, of the two men shows some interesting and rather strange facts. According to the "dope" Fitzsimmons should have beaten Jeffries to death in their fight two years ago. But the form players went wrong, as they often do at Delmar. Fitzsimmons met Corbett at Carson City, and, for 13 rounds, "Pompadour Jim" had Fitz completely at his mercy. Corbett's backers were already figuring on how they'd spend the money. Fitz was apparently all but out when the men advanced for the 14th round. Then Fitz ripped up his left, buried it in Corbett's solar plexus, and the fight took the count.

It took Jeffries 23 rounds to put Corbett to sleep after the latter had "put it all over" him during the preceding rounds. Jeffries got the decision over Tom Sharkey in 25 rounds. Fitz put the Sailor into dreamland in two rounds.

Fitz took Ruhlin's measure in six rounds, while Jeffries did the trick for the Akron Giant in the fifth. Jeffries met Fitz, and the boiler-maker gave the Cornishman his quietus in the 11th round in the shape of a hook on the jaw that fairly jarred the big Coney Island clubhouse to its sand foundations.

Jeff and Fitz have fought and beaten the same men, but the latter's work has been cleaner cut and his victories more positive than the champion's. It will take just two blows to

jaw. And Jeffries will get those two in rapid succession if he gives Fitz half an opportunity.

One right or left swing on the jaw or stomach from the mighty fist of Jeffries will put Fitz out of business.

FITZ AND JEFF COMPARED.

A physical comparison of the two men is interesting. Without doubt Fitz is the most awkward-looking, ill-shaped creature that stepped through the ropes. From standpoint of a physical culturist's prize freak. To begin with, his face and body are dotted with grey freckles.

He has red hair—that is, what of it. His head is much

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Four 8-room, first-class dwellings, detached, that yield \$2280 per annum.

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Eight 2-story brick houses, 16 three-room flats. Rent, per month, each flat \$12. Total, per month, \$192. Total, per annum, \$2,304.

3101-5 LACLEDE AVENUE, \$15,000
Five 8-room stone fronts, including two on Cardinal avenue.
All supplied with modern, sanitary plumbing, gross rent
per annum, \$1390. Houses under lease.

2109-13 CHESTNUT STREET, \$78,500
Six 4-room flats, rent, per month, \$54. Rent per annum, \$1008.

3140-44 CALIFORNIA AVENUE, \$7800
Six 4-room flats, modern. Rent, per annum, \$1092.

1319-21 SARAH ST. (near Page Av.), \$6300
 Lot 50x140, four 5-room flats, closets, four baths, hot and cold water; rent, per annum, \$364.

2309-13 CASS AVENUE, \$9800
Three 2-story bricks, six 3-room flats, rent, per annum,
\$720. Eight per cent interest net and will soon be business
property.

3015 DICKSON STREET \$5100

4420 ELMBANK AVENUE, \$4600
Two-story brick in flats of five and seven rooms, modern.

hot water heat; rent, per annum, \$600.

3116-18 BRANTNER PLACE, **\$3800**
Two 6-room dwellings; rent, per month, \$38, per annum, \$456.

3955 FAIRFAX AVENUE, \$1650
Two-story 6-room house in two flats, water up and down-
stairs; rent, per month, 434.

FISHER & CO., 714 Chestnut

SALE—4240 Connecticut; one-story, 4-room frame; lot 50x125; easy terms; house \$1200.
3THODTMAN & STRODTMAY,
2517 N. Broadway.

\$6 PER MONTH
And \$200 cash will buy 4211 Gratiot st., also brick cottage of 5 rooms, city water, etc.; lot 25x125 feet; why pay increased rents?
KEENEY & CO., 1118 Chestnut st.

SALE—4119 Panay st., 2-room frame; lot
\$6 PER MONTH

And \$200 cash will buy 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495,

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Four new 10-room houses; just finished; the most complete and modern 10-room houses in the West End; the arrangement, construction and finish are the latest and finest; white quarter-sawn oak in reception halls and dining rooms; very handsome, easy stairs; double hardwood polished floors; the mantels are elegant and refined; the plumbing is the best heavy re-enforced supplies; nickel-plated trimmings; porcelain tubs; marble washstands; special low-down tank closets; marble base and tiled floors; the bathrooms are beautifully finished in white; cellar ceilings plastered; granite cellars; granite walks; beautiful sodded lawns; any terms can be made with the purchaser; open all day. Do not fail to see them.

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THERE WERE LIVELY TIMES IN GRAIN SPECULATION LATELY

Both the Bulls and Bears Had Their Innings and Most of Them Came Out Losers—The Weather the Chief Influence—How the Situation Sizes Up Now.

BY GEORGE D. L. KELLEY.

The average grain speculator is very much in the condition of the member from Texas. He doesn't know where he's at. There was this past week more selling on breaks and buying on bulges and switching over from one side of the market to the other than is usually seen. These operations made lively markets, but hurt the people whose operations injected ginger into speculation. The bulls got all the worst of it early in the week, but after most of the long horns had been shaken out the bears had a shaking up, they finishing for the week well eliminated from the situation. As their opponents came then pretty strong, butting into the market again because of the appearance of strength all along the line, the next decided movement to prices should be downward. Of course a good deal depends upon the weather, but as the conditions appear settled prospects favor lower prices.

During the past week the price-ranges in the principal markets were as follows:

Wheat—	High.	Low.
July	72 1/2	70 3/4
September	74 1/2	72 3/4
December	76 1/2	74 3/4
March	78 1/2	76 3/4
May	80 1/2	78 3/4
July	82 1/2	80 3/4
September	84 1/2	82 3/4
December	86 1/2	84 3/4
March	88 1/2	86 3/4
May	90 1/2	88 3/4
July	92 1/2	90 3/4
September	94 1/2	92 3/4
December	96 1/2	94 3/4
March	98 1/2	96 3/4
May	100 1/2	98 3/4
July	102 1/2	100 3/4
September	104 1/2	102 3/4
December	106 1/2	104 3/4
March	108 1/2	106 3/4
May	110 1/2	108 3/4
July	112 1/2	110 3/4
September	114 1/2	112 3/4
December	116 1/2	114 3/4
March	118 1/2	116 3/4
May	120 1/2	118 3/4
July	122 1/2	120 3/4
September	124 1/2	122 3/4
December	126 1/2	124 3/4
March	128 1/2	126 3/4
May	130 1/2	128 3/4
July	132 1/2	130 3/4
September	134 1/2	132 3/4
December	136 1/2	134 3/4
March	138 1/2	136 3/4
May	140 1/2	138 3/4
July	142 1/2	140 3/4
September	144 1/2	142 3/4
December	146 1/2	144 3/4
March	148 1/2	146 3/4
May	150 1/2	148 3/4
July	152 1/2	150 3/4
September	154 1/2	152 3/4
December	156 1/2	154 3/4
March	158 1/2	156 3/4
May	160 1/2	158 3/4
July	162 1/2	160 3/4
September	164 1/2	162 3/4
December	166 1/2	164 3/4
March	168 1/2	166 3/4
May	170 1/2	168 3/4
July	172 1/2	170 3/4
September	174 1/2	172 3/4
December	176 1/2	174 3/4
March	178 1/2	176 3/4
May	180 1/2	178 3/4
July	182 1/2	180 3/4
September	184 1/2	182 3/4
December	186 1/2	184 3/4
March	188 1/2	186 3/4
May	190 1/2	188 3/4
July	192 1/2	190 3/4
September	194 1/2	192 3/4
December	196 1/2	194 3/4
March	198 1/2	196 3/4
May	200 1/2	198 3/4
July	202 1/2	200 3/4
September	204 1/2	202 3/4
December	206 1/2	204 3/4
March	208 1/2	206 3/4
May	210 1/2	208 3/4
July	212 1/2	210 3/4
September	214 1/2	212 3/4
December	216 1/2	214 3/4
March	218 1/2	216 3/4
May	220 1/2	218 3/4
July	222 1/2	220 3/4
September	224 1/2	222 3/4
December	226 1/2	224 3/4
March	228 1/2	226 3/4
May	230 1/2	228 3/4
July	232 1/2	230 3/4
September	234 1/2	232 3/4
December	236 1/2	234 3/4
March	238 1/2	236 3/4
May	240 1/2	238 3/4
July	242 1/2	240 3/4
September	244 1/2	242 3/4
December	246 1/2	244 3/4
March	248 1/2	246 3/4
May	250 1/2	248 3/4
July	252 1/2	250 3/4
September	254 1/2	252 3/4
December	256 1/2	254 3/4
March	258 1/2	256 3/4
May	260 1/2	258 3/4
July	262 1/2	260 3/4
September	264 1/2	262 3/4
December	266 1/2	264 3/4
March	268 1/2	266 3/4
May	270 1/2	268 3/4
July	272 1/2	270 3/4
September	274 1/2	272 3/4
December	276 1/2	274 3/4
March	278 1/2	276 3/4
May	280 1/2	278 3/4
July	282 1/2	280 3/4
September	284 1/2	282 3/4
December	286 1/2	284 3/4
March	288 1/2	286 3/4
May	290 1/2	288 3/4
July	292 1/2	290 3/4
September	294 1/2	292 3/4
December	296 1/2	294 3/4
March	298 1/2	296 3/4
May	300 1/2	298 3/4
July	302 1/2	300 3/4
September	304 1/2	302 3/4
December	306 1/2	304 3/4
March	308 1/2	306 3/4
May	310 1/2	308 3/4
July	312 1/2	310 3/4
September	314 1/2	312 3/4
December	316 1/2	314 3/4
March	318 1/2	316 3/4
May	320 1/2	318 3/4
July	322 1/2	320 3/4
September	324 1/2	322 3/4
December	326 1/2	324 3/4
March	328 1/2	326 3/4
May	330 1/2	328 3/4
July	332 1/2	330 3/4
September	334 1/2	332 3/4
December	336 1/2	334 3/4
March	338 1/2	336 3/4
May	340 1/2	338 3/4
July	342 1/2	340 3/4
September	344 1/2	342 3/4
December	346 1/2	344 3/4
March	348 1/2	346 3/4
May	350 1/2	348 3/4
July	352 1/2	350 3/4
September	354 1/2	352 3/4
December	356 1/2	354 3/4
March	358 1/2	356 3/4
May	360 1/2	358 3/4
July	362 1/2	360 3/4
September	364 1/2	362 3/4
December	366 1/2	364 3/4
March	368 1/2	366 3/4
May	370 1/2	368 3/4
July	372 1/2	370 3/4
September	374 1/2	372 3/4
December	376 1/2	374 3/4
March	378 1/2	376 3/4
May	380 1/2	378 3/4
July	382 1/2	380 3/4
September	384 1/2	382 3/4
December	386 1/2	384 3/4
March	388 1/2	386 3/4
May	390 1/2	388 3/4
July	392 1/2	390 3/4
September	394 1/2	392 3/4
December	396 1/2	394 3/4
March	398 1/2	396 3/4
May	400 1/2	398 3/4
July	402 1/2	400 3/4
September	404 1/2	402 3/4
December	406 1/2	404 3/4
March	408 1/2	406 3/4
May	410 1/2	408 3/4
July	412 1/2	410 3/4
September	414 1/2	412 3/4
December	416 1/2	414 3/4
March	418 1/2	416 3/4
May	420 1/2	418 3/4
July	422 1/2	420 3/4
September	424 1/2	422 3/4
December	426 1/2	424 3/4
March	428 1/2	426 3/4
May	430 1/2	428 3/4
July	432 1/2	430 3/4
September	434 1/2	432 3/4
December	436 1/2	434 3/4
March	438 1/2	436 3/4
May	440 1/2	438 3/4
July	442 1/2	440 3/4
September	444 1/2	442 3/4
December	446 1/2	444 3/4
March	448 1/2	446 3/4
May	450 1/2	448 3/4
July	452 1/2	450 3/4
September	454 1/2	452 3/4
December	456 1/2	454 3/4
March	458 1/2	456 3/4
May	460 1/2	458 3/4
July	462 1/2	460 3/4
September	464 1/2	462 3/4
December	466 1/2	464 3/4
March	468 1/2	466 3/4
May	470 1/2	468 3/4
July	472 1/2	470 3/4
September	474 1/2	472 3/4
December	476 1/2	474 3/4
March	478 1/2	476 3/4
May	480 1/2	478 3/4
July	482 1/2	480 3/4
September	484 1/2	482 3/4
December	486 1/2	484 3/4
March	488 1/2	486 3/4
May	490 1/2	488 3/4
July	492 1/2	490 3/4
September	494 1/2	492 3/4
December	496 1/2	494 3/4
March	498 1/2	496 3/4
May	500 1/2	498 3/4
July	502 1/2	500 3/4
September	504 1/2	502 3/4
December	506 1/2	504 3/4
March	508 1/2	506 3/4
May	510 1/2	508 3/4
July	512 1/2	510 3/4
September	514 1/2	512 3/4
December	516 1/2	514 3/4
March	518 1/2	516 3/4
May	520 1/2	518 3/4
July	522 1/2	520 3/4
September	524 1/2	522 3/4
December	526 1/2	524 3/4
March	528 1/2	526 3/4
May	530 1/2	528 3/4
July	532 1/2	530 3/4
September	534 1/2	532 3/4
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December	546 1/2	544 3/4
March	548 1/2	546 3/4
May	550 1/2	548 3/4
July	552 1/2	550 3/4
September	554 1/2	552 3/4
December	556 1/2	554 3/4
March	558 1/2	556 3/4
May	560 1/2	558 3/4
July	562 1/2	560 3/4
September	564 1/2	562 3/4
December	566 1/2	564 3/4
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July	642 1/2	640 3/4
September	644 1/2	642 3/4
December	646 1/2	644 3/4
March	648 1/2	646 3/4
May	650 1/2	648 3/4
July	652 1/2	650 3/4
September	654 1/2	652 3/4
December	656 1/2	654 3/4
March	658 1/2	656 3/4
May	660 1/2	658 3/4
July	662 1/2	660 3/4
September	664	

TENNIS IS THE SUMMER FAD OF ST. LOUIS SOCIETY.

**SUNDAY
POST-DISPATCH
MAGAZINE.**
ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING,
JULY 13, 1902.



JOHN NICKERSON, JR., 4336 McPHERSON AVE.
MR. R. HOYT, 4481 W. PINE ST. 2-RANDALL HOYT, 4481 W. PINE ST. 3-J. S. TRITLE, 2729 WASHINGTON AVE. 4-GEORGE BROWNLEE, 4210 WESTMINSTER P.
5-THEODORE BLAIR, 2355 VANDEVENTER AVE. 6-M. D. MACDONALD, 4960 PARK VIEW PLACE. 7-CHAPMAN ALEXANDER, 4141 VA. BELL. 8-H. W. BESSIE, 1216 WEST END P.
9-U. S. EASTON, 4963 LOTUS. (WINNER OF CUP IN SINGLES). 10-MRS. E. R. HOYT, 4481 W. PINE ST. 11-MRS. MANNEN HUDSON, 4465 PINE ST.

ST. LOUIS BUSINESS MAN IS GREATEST CHORUS LEADER

The St. Louis Sunday School Chorus of From 2500 to 4000 Voices Is the Greatest of American Chorus, and R. O. Bolt, Who Just Discovered He Could Do It, Directs It as Though Playing a Great Instrument.

R. O. BOLT of 5610 Bartmer avenue, head of a department in a St. Louis jewelry house, is, perhaps, the most successful conductor of Sunday school choruses in the United States.

Mr. Bolt is the chorister of the St. Louis Sunday-School Chorus. It has as many as 4000 voices in it at times, and scarcely ever runs below 2500. No other American city has choruses to equal it.

It is in handling this great chorus that Mr. Bolt exhibits his genius. He can stand before his great choir and instantly detect and remedy its defects. A wave of the arm and he quiets too much of a swell on the left; a flout of the hand, and he awakens and quickens a lagging place in the rear. He does not know how he does it; he just discovered that he could do it. He says anybody could do it, but no other person has done it in St. Louis, and a New York man who recently heard the great St. Louis chorus declared that New York has no one who can do it.

CHORUS DIRECTOR BOLT is a little man with a big black mustache and with black hair that is getting a little high up on the forehead. But he is a man of great virility. He has a caressing voice and he gets his own way. He has bushy eyebrows and eyes that are dark and piercing. There is dynamic force in the man, and when he takes the center of the stage the audience feels that whatever music is concealed about the persons of the chorus is about to be extracted.

He has been at the head of Sunday-school chorus work and the chief apostle of congregational singing for 12 years.

Mr. Bolt, in private life, lives in a charming home. He has dogs and guns, and loves the chase. He is a collector of curios, and has grandfather's clocks and strange firearms. One upper room in his house is filled with the queer things he has gathered. He likes books, but he likes companions better. He eats dinner at the same cafe every day at a table surrounded with his friends.

His home is the gathering place for the musically-inclined. He is deeply religious. His musical work is heart work. He believes in the power of music to bring the soul into harmony with its maker.

A New York man was in attendance at the Sunday-school mass meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, St. Louis district, at the Odeon a few weeks ago. He heard the great chorus, led by Mr. Bolt.

"We have no such chorus as this in New York," the man said. "We ought to get you to go to New York and show what chorus work is."

But Mr. Bolt does not intend to go to New York. His field is sufficiently large in St. Louis, with a World's Fair coming on.

By R. O. BOLT.

YOU cannot single out any one man and say he is the person who is responsible for the success of a great chorus. The fact that I direct the final work does not entitle me to the credit for it.

I am merely the man who stands in the center of the stage and waves his arms. But, bless you, that is the smallest part of chorus work. I just happen to be the man the public sees. The others, who have trained their chorus, are the ones who are entitled to the praise. If the work of the chorus is successful. Some one man in any great enterprise stands out where the public can see him, but this man is only a small part of the organization, you find out, when you come to investigate. It just happens that he is thrown into the particular position he occupies. If he were not there some other fellow would be. Chorus work is not the result of one man's efforts. It is the result of organization, and of many working together for a common end.

Now, for instance, I would not attempt to do chorus work without Miss Grace Alexander at the piano. There is something inspiring to the singers in her playing. It lifts them up and gives them the right here or to swell there. There are stripes on a hundred or two hundred that hang back over on the right or similar stripes on the left that get ahead. I am particularly fortunate in immediately detecting these independent movements, and quickly swinging them into the general movement. This sort of thing has to be done immediately

There are 25 choristers who go to the various churches night after night and train the choruses without whose aid I could do nothing. These men stand ready to do anything they can do for the success of the work. If it were raining pitchforks and I were to send a note at 5 o'clock in the afternoon to one of these men to go to Carondelet or North St. Louis and meet a part of a chorus there he would go and go gladly. It is because of such men that we are able to get and keep together all these singers of the Sunday-school Union choruses. Somehow the other cities have not been able to do it. Possibly they have had too much one-man management.

I cannot tell how I got into this work. I don't pretend to be a singer or a director. I just drifted into it. I guess, by reason of drifting into Sunday-school work. The father of the Sunday-school Union is D. R. Wolfe. All our chorus work is done under the auspices of the Sunday-school Union. It being a non-sectarian concern, there can be no accusation of discrimination or prejudice. While the Sunday-school Union is composed of Protestant church Sunday-schools, there is many a Catholic and many a Jew boy and girl in the Sunday-school Union choruses. All are welcomed.

When it is decided to give a festival or some entertainment, demanding chorus work, the 25 choristers get together and send out notices to the various Sunday-schools, telling that on such and such a night there will be a rehearsal at some centrally located church. Twenty-six different churches are usually selected for the preliminary rehearsal work. From 100 to 200 young people are assembled in these churches. The music previously settled upon for the entertainment is given out. Our choruses are usually from 2500 to 3000 strong. The singers range in age from 12 to 25 years.

There is only one general rehearsal. That is to say, I never see the chorus together until that final rehearsal. But one rehearsal is all that is needed. Somehow I have a knack of getting the sympathy of children, and that is the secret of making children sing. Get them so they want to do just what you want them to do, and it isn't long before they are doing it. There is something pleasurable about youth and youthful voices. You can do almost anything with children.

There is great trouble in making such congregations as we had at the Campbell Morgan meetings get together and stay together. That congregation of 3000 persons was made up of the congregations of 300 separate churches, all taught to sing gospel hymns in their own ways, some slow, some fast, some with expression and some without—congregations of old people set in their ways and not in the least in sympathy with the leader or with the plan of chorus work—Independent singers, you might say, who go it alone. That was a job that tested patience. The organ in the Odeon is away to one side, and there was I in the middle swinging my arms at the immense audience extending away out until up in the gallery—facial features were a mere suggestion.

The tendency of such an audience is to sag dependent movements, and quickly swinging them into the general movement. This sort of thing has to be done immediately



R. O. BOLT.
MURILLO PHOTOGRAPH
POSED BY MR. JAMES J. HANNERTY.

ment band was put so far from the audience that it could scarcely be heard. It was supposed, if I recollect, that an augmented band would make more noise than an ordinary band. But that was not the case.

The Sunday School Union has had as many as 50,000 persons at a May festival at the Fair Grounds. It has increased its position attendance 23,000 on the days of

chorus work. On Dewey Day we had 5000 singers at the Coliseum, and I was told he was more pleased with this tribute than with anything that happened during his

THESE ST. LOUIS CHILDREN DO WONDERS IN MUSIC

They Are the Protégés of a St. Louis Woman Whose Time Is Almost Wholly Given to Helping the Musically Gifted Among the Poor.

THERE is a girl of 15 in St. Louis who has a bass baritone voice that has gotten on in the world by means of her musical gifts. She is trying to help them to get musical educations. She inherited most of the children who live out in the western and northern end of town. Some she picked up, but most of them came from a collection of child singers a man named Thomas got together.

I suppose he must have advertised for child singers. My boy, who is 15, and a tenor, joined Thomas. He put on "Pinafore" at the Odeon. The children expected great things from the work they did for Thomas, but although the collectors for advertising in the program said the children would get half of the proceeds, things didn't turn out right. My wife used to go with the boy to rehearsal. She got acquainted with the children, and after the performance she kept them in touch.

When the firemen were killed, Mrs. Thompson thought there would be a good chance to help the firemen and help the children, so she arranged for a presentation of "Pinafore" and of vaudeville. She drilled the children. Half the receipts went to them and half to the firemen's families. They played three weeks. There was a

net income of \$50 for the children. One night they were taken to Kirkwood, but it was a bad night, and as I was backing the enterprise I had to go down into my jeans for expenses.

This year at Bellevue Garden the children made a great hit. And they are wonderful little people. They have been training for a long while under Mrs. Thompson at our home, 4231 Easton avenue. She has given a world of time to it, and I have neglected my business to get these little people where they can have a chance. There are few grown-up opera troupes that can do their work better. Mrs. Thompson is rehearsing the "Mikado" and "Chimes of Normandy" for them. She teaches them all the solos and all the stage business. She even drills them in vaudeville work.

Viola Harris, aged 14, has a soprano voice that is simply marvelous. She sings Josephine. She is a good little actress, too. Lora Spellmeyer has the most unusual voice you ever heard. It is a bass, tone bass, and it beats Helen Mora's. Her range is so slight she cannot get up to C. She has been offered \$5 a night by different garden managers. Her little sister, Sylvia Spellmeyer, aged 10, is the greatest little comedian you ever saw. She sings songs in "Pinafore" and does black-face specialties in vaudeville. Daisy Hamilton is a serio-comic and is all right. She is 12. My son, Hugh E., sings the "Amirah," Charles Jacques, aged 14, is the "Captain," Henry Harris, 14, is also in the cast. Paula Rueblich, aged 13, is the pianist. She is a composer. She plays daylilies at a downtown store in the music department.

The result of these efforts indicates that children have given will be to get some of them on to the stage where they will be able to advance along the lines of their abilities.



CAST OF THE CHILDREN'S PINAFORE COMPANY.

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH GARDENERS LIKE THE HOLLYHOCK

J. Arthur Harris, Assistant Botanist at the Missouri Botanical Garden, Writes of This Beautiful Plant for the Young People Who Raise It.

THE little friends of the Sunday Post-Dispatch who are contending for the prizes of gold offered by this paper for the best garden made by them this summer in the yards of their homes have grown familiar with the hollyhock. It is one of the most certain and impressive growers in the Englemann Club seed collection. Many beautiful specimens have been sent to the Sunday Post-Dispatch by the contestants, and in the following a learned botanist tells some facts about the hollyhock which will interest all lovers of flowers.

By J. ARTHUR HARRIS, Botanical Assistant, Missouri Botanical Garden.

HOW many people are there who are not acquainted with the common hollyhock of our gardens? How many do not know at sight the old-fashioned plant, and yet how few know it intimately and really know something about its structure and the plants to which it is related.

The hollyhock belongs to a large family, the malva family, or malvaceae, as it is called by botanists. About 700 kinds of plants from all parts of the world, except the Arctic regions, belonging to this family. It is, however, one of the largest. As compared with the 700 in this family we have 7000 in the bean family and 10,000 in the family to which the sunflower, aster, goldenrod and lettuce belong.

In America we have about 200 kinds of plants belonging to the malva family. By far the greater number are herbs, but a few are shrubs or trees. The family contains many plants of economic importance. Several are raised as ornamental plants. The hollyhock, the malvas, the various kinds of hibiscus and the abutilon, or flowering maple of our greenhouses may be mentioned.

The bark of several species furnish textile material of great value and are cultivated quite extensively in the warmer regions. From a medical standpoint, the family is not of great importance, but it does furnish a little of the material used in medicine. Several species are used as pot herbs in various parts of the world. In the United States, the okra or gumbo, a hibiscus, is cultivated for the pods, which are cooked and eaten when green, or used to thicken soups.

The most important plant belonging to the malvaceae or malva family is cotton. The cotton plant belongs to the same family as the hollyhock but to a different division of the family the scientific name of cotton being *Gossypium*, while that of the hollyhock is *Althaea*. Cotton is mentioned in one way and another by many ancient writers. How extensively the ancient Egyptians knew of its use cannot be accurately stated, but it is not improbable that it was through the commercial activity of these people that it was brought to the shores of the Mediterranean. It must be noticed, however, that the clothings of the ancient Egyptians and the wrappings of their dead was linen.

Cotton was certainly used in the manufacture of cloth fifteen centuries before the Christian era. In 1492 Columbus found cotton growing abundantly in the East Indies, and he, as well as other explorers, found it equally abundant on the mainland of the new world, where the natives showed considerable skill in using the fiber in the weaving of cloth. Cortes, in 1519, found cotton growing in Mexico, and used the fiber to stuff the pockets of his soldiers to enable them to resist the arrows of the natives.

The ancestry of our cultivated cotton is not surely known, but it is not improbable that the varieties cultivated in America had their origin in plants native of the West Indies and Asia, the Sea Island varieties originating from a species native to the Indies and the other varieties from an Asiatic ancestor.

A few of the malva family are weeds, and rather dangerous weeds. Many that we have in America are naturalized from Europe or the tropics. The velvet leaf, cotton leaf, butter print or Indian mallow, (abutilon avicennae) was brought from India as a desirable plant for raising in flower gardens, and has now escaped and become one of our troublesome weeds. It may be found along roadsides, in gardens, corn fields and on vacant lots. When once it is known, one will mistake it for nothing else. It grows to a height of from a few inches to six or seven feet. The leaves are heart-shaped and very soft, being covered, like the stem, with soft, short hairs which give it a velvety appearance. The flowers are considerably over a half an inch across and are a fine yellow color. The number of petals and the arrangement of the stamens and pistil will be seen to be very similar to that of the hollyhock.

But let us turn from the more distant relatives of the hollyhock to the familiar plants with which we are all acquainted, and to its more immediate relatives.

As stated above, the name by which the hollyhock is known to botanists is *Althaea*, the one we cultivate in our gardens being known as *Althaea rosea*. We have also in this country an introduced plant, the marsh mallow, (*Althaea officinalis*), which was brought from Europe, and, while rarely cultivated, has to a considerable extent, run wild. Its thick root is used for its mucilage and also in making marshmallows. It might be of interest just here to mention that almost all the members of the family to which the hollyhock belongs have mucilaginous juice. The decidedly mucilaginous nature of the juice in the hollyhock may be seen by breaking a stem.

The scientific name *Althaea* comes from a Greek word, meaning to cure, and was given to this group of plants on account of their healing properties.

There are about fifteen kinds of *Althaea*, all native of the temperate regions of the old world. The hollyhock was introduced from China in 1763 and has been a great favorite ever since.

One of the disadvantages of the plant is that it has been attacked by a parasitic fungus which is very destructive, causing the leaves to blacken and often causing the death of the plant.

A general description of the plant is entirely unnecessary since everyone knows it at sight, but some interesting details of its structure may be pointed out. The leaves are alternately veined, that is, with the veins, or midribs, radiating from a center. The flowers are produced

on a tall, strong stock, and are always found in the axil of a leaf or bract.

In examining a typical flower, we note the following details. Beginning with the stem, we find a circle of green bracts, about seven in number, and joining, surge distance from the base, so that they have the appearance of a toothed cup of green, leaflike tissue. The next circle of organs is similar in appearance, except that here there are only five teeth and they are somewhat larger. Both of these sets are covered with rather stiff hairs. The next set of organs are highly colored and give the beauty to the flower. They are somewhat wedge-shaped, the point of the wedge being at the center of the flower, and much thicker than the outer edge, which is of a rather delicate texture. This set is called the corolla, the separate parts being known as petals. If one pulls off one of the petals, he finds that a part of the central column of the flower is torn away with it, and that this central column is composed of two parts, an inner, which is itself divided into several smaller fragments, and an outer. It is a part of the outer tube, surrounding the central part, which is pulled away. An examination shows the base of this to be a solid tube, but that above this it divides into numerous small filaments, each bearing at the tip a small knob. This tube is made up of stamens, joined together at the base, but free at the top. The little knobs are the anthers or chambers in which the pollen, without which the production of seed is impossible, is produced. The stamens with the pollen represent the male in the plant, while the pistil and rudiments of the seeds represent the female, for there is sex in plants, as surely as there is in animals. The central portion of the column is now easily understood. It is divided above into numerous filaments and ends below in a round, flattened body which is easily recognized as the seeds of the plant. We then conclude that this last organ examined is the female part of the plant, or the ovary and pistil—the ovary being the seed mass at the bottom and the pistil the filaments above.

But what is the use of these various parts? How are they adapted to the work which they have to do, and how do they do this work? These are questions which one wishes answered or rather should want to answer for himself. A little close study of the plants as they grow in our yards and parks will clear up some of these points very satisfactorily, but before we do this, we had better look over some facts which apply to plants generally.

As stated above, and as almost everyone is aware, there is sex in plants much as in animals.

Sometimes one plant will be male and another female. Sometimes part of the flowers on the same plant will be male and the others female; sometimes both male and female parts will be in the same flower. The boxelder tree produces seeds on only part of the trees, for the flowers on some are male while the others are female. In the castor bean, the male and female flowers are separate, but on the same cluster the female forming the upper and the male the lower part of the cluster. In corn the female flowers are produced down on the stalk while the male flowers, forming the tassel, is produced at the top. In most of the flowers with which we are best acquainted, however, we find present both stamens and pistil, the male and the female parts.

In the corn, the pollen, a fine yellow dust in appearance, blows from the tassels and falls upon the silk, the threads of which are the pistils of the female flowers. The same thing occurs in the box elder, in which the two kinds of flowers, that is, the male and female, are on entirely different plants. In the hollyhock, however, the male and female are on the same plant. The wind that blows the pollen from one plant to another, and it is the wind which performs this function in the pines and in all the grasses, as well as in many other plants. But it is by no means always the wind that carries the pollen from the stamen to the pistil. In very rare cases it is water, sometimes humming birds, but in a very large number of cases it is insects. Insects visit the flowers to obtain nectar or honey as it is so often wrongly called, and so becomes dusted over with the pollen. Sometimes it is the pollen itself which the insect picks up, but in other cases they become well covered with pollen. The bodies of many insects which depend upon flowers for their food are covered with hairs so that the pollen sticks to them the more readily. When the bee or other insect flies from one flower to another, he is pretty sure to brush some of the pollen off his body onto the pistil of the second flower, and thus it is pollinated.

This is a very simple statement of the matter, for there are many wonderful devices to insure the transfer of pollen, but this is sufficient for our present study. The fact that some plants do have the two kinds of flowers separate, and the many of these which do not seem to have arrangements by which they secure pollen from other flowers suggests that it may be that it is more advantageous to the plant to have the pollen come not from the same plant, but from a flower on another plant. It is sufficient to state here that this has been found to be true for a very large number of plants. In fact, many plants will not produce seed freely if the pollen comes from a different plant.

Assuming, then, that it is better for the plant to secure the pollen for the fertilization of its seed from another plant, let us see if in the hollyhock there are any contrivances which make it impossible for the pistil to secure pollen from their own stamens, or if it is any easier to secure it from some other flower.

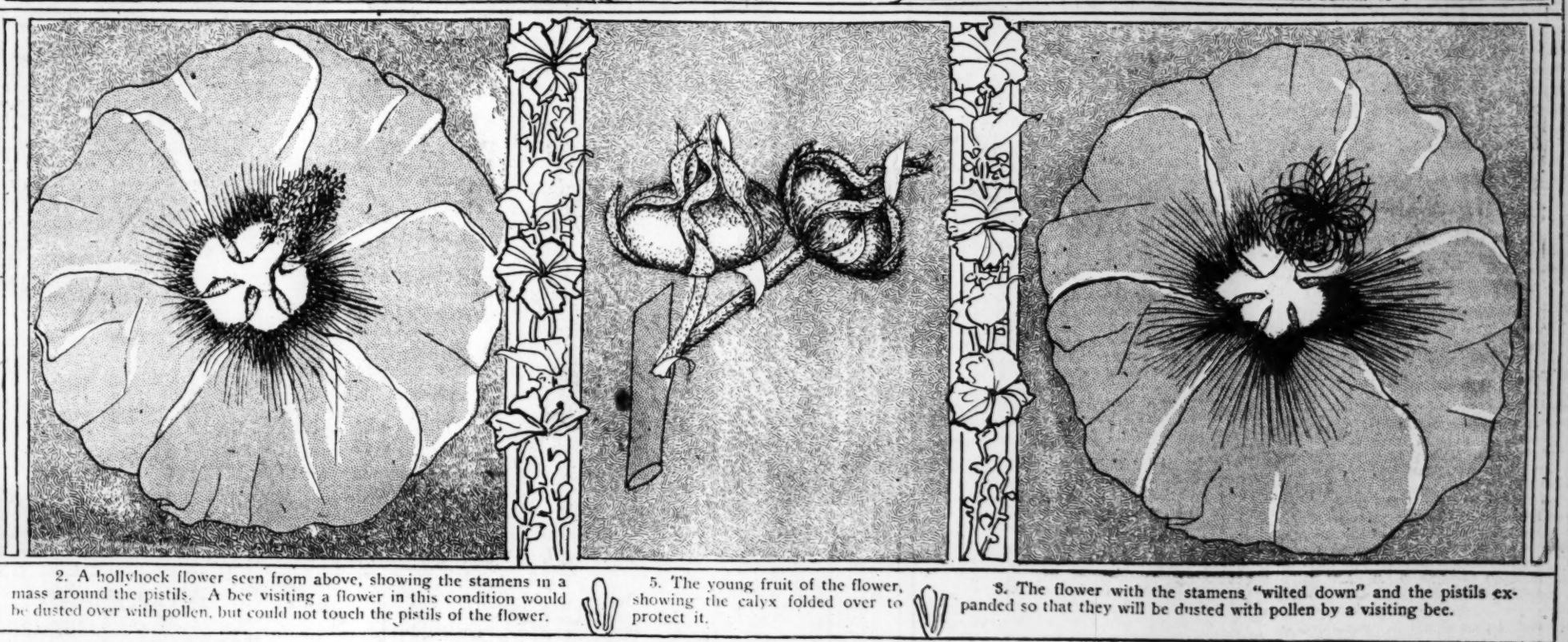
If one looks into the open flower of a hollyhock, very near the base of the pistil and between two of them he will see a small opening, which, upon examination, proves to be the entrance to a chamber of considerable size lying between the base of



1. Side view of flower—showing outer row of bracts, the calyx and the petals.

HOLLYHOCKS GROWN BY ADA CHAMBERLAIN OF 2608 SEMPLE AVE.

4. A longitudinal section of the flower in same condition as No. 3, showing the organs of the flower.



2. A hollyhock flower seen from above, showing the stamens in a mass around the pistil. A bee visiting a flower in this condition would be dusted over with pollen, but could not touch the pistil of the flower.

5. The young fruit of the flower, showing the calyx folded over to protect it.

3. The flower with the stamens "wilted down" and the pistil expanded so that they will be dusted with pollen by a visiting bee.

the two adjoining pistils and just above the pistil spread out over them in all directions. The flower is now in its second stage or condition. A bee, visiting the flower now, will brush against these filaments of the pistil, and some of the pollen from the highly colored or white corolla is to attract insects. Insects have learned that there they may expect to find the nectar which they seek. The petals are large, and we may truly say that they are an expense to the plant, which must collect material for their composition and use energy in building them up. They are of no use to the plant, except to attract the insects which carry the pollen from flower to flower. If the male and female flowers were separate, or on different plants, just twice as many petals

would have to be produced to secure the same amount of seed, for the staminate, or male, as well as the pistillate, or female, flowers would have to produce petals for the attraction of insects. As it is, the simple method of having the anthers open first secures the desired cross-fertilization, while in case insects should fail to visit the flower, it may fertilize itself by having the pistils bend back far enough to secure pollen from its own stamens.

As stated above, the petals have no function other than that of attracting insects to the flower. As soon as they have fulfilled this function for a sufficient length of time, they will fall.

A glance at the flower bud of the hollyhock shows that until the flower is nearly ready to open the more delicate parts, the

filaments of the pistil curve back until they extend into the mass of wilted stamens, which still contain some pollen, and secure pollen for fertilization in this way.

Now as to the advantages of the arrangement as we have it in the hollyhock. The function of the brightly colored or white corolla is to attract insects. Insects have learned that there they may expect to find the nectar which they seek. The petals are large, and we may truly say that they are an expense to the plant, which must collect material for their composition and use energy in building them up. They are of no use to the plant, except to attract the insects which carry the pollen from flower to flower. If the male and female flowers were separate, or on different plants, just twice as many petals

would have to be produced to secure the same amount of seed, for the staminate, or male, as well as the pistillate, or female, flowers would have to produce petals for the attraction of insects. As it is, the simple method of having the anthers open first secures the desired cross-fertilization, while in case insects should fail to visit the flower, it may fertilize itself by having the pistils bend back far enough to secure pollen from its own stamens.

As stated above, the petals have no function other than that of attracting insects to the flower. As soon as they have fulfilled this function for a sufficient length of time, they will fall.

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A glance at the flower bud of the hollyhock shows that until the flower is nearly ready to open the more delicate parts, the

corolla, the stamens, and pistils, are protected by the firmer and stronger calyx and circle of bracts. When the flower opens these serve as a sort of cup in which these other parts are supported, but as the corolla withers and falls off the calyx closes down around the ovary with its many seeds and protects it until the seeds are ripe.

All the plants cultivated are not those with a circle of five petals, such as has been described above, but "double" flowers are frequently noticed, and in these the petals are very numerous. One may easily decide the nature of such flowers by examining a number of single ones. In some of these he is pretty sure to find those in which some of the stamens are partially transformed into petals.

WHAT TO DO WHEN TYPHOID FEVER APPEARS IN THE HOME

Good Nursing Is the First Essential in Combating This Dread Disease.

By W. A. MACKINTOSH, M. D.

WHEN a case of typhoid fever occurs the patient should be placed in a well ventilated room without curtains, carpets or hangings; one room should be reserved for the patient. The patient should be put to bed and given an intelligent nurse, to whom the physician should give implicit directions. The bed should combine smoothness and elasticity, which may be secured with a good mattress covered by a double fold of blanket and rubber sheet. Bed and body linen should be changed once every day. It should not be taken through the house or shaken in the house, but put in a boiler and boiled. The mattress should be aired once a week. The patient should have a sponge bath once a day with a solution of 40 grains of thymol, two ounces of spirits of lavender, alcohol and diluted acetic acid of each three ounces, and rose water to make 15 fluid ounces.

If improper food or too much food is given it will decompose in intestine and act as irritant; as the function of digestion is greatly impaired the following rules are valuable as guides:

1. Utilize food so far as is safe for purpose of checking tissue waste associated with the fever.
2. Give only such foods as can be readily absorbed and assimilated, and leave smallest amount of residue to form feces; the only fluids which can be absorbed are those which remain fluid.
3. Water should be boiled, filtered and cooled and given freely.
4. Ice in small pellets and ice champagne.
5. Broth and soup, weak beef and veal tea, light and free from grease.
6. Barley water. Whey with new laid eggs strained and beaten up in it.
7. Clear consommé given when fever is declining.
8. Milk—This is the most suitable for majority of cases, diluted with boiled water, if curdles add 15 grains soda bicarbonate to pint, or give as peptonized milk; if still curdles discard milk as a food.
9. Patient must be fed at regular intervals during the day.

Stimulants are not necessary in all cases; the following are the indications of their use: marked weakness, high fever, failing pulse, obscure first sound, dry, brown, tracheal rales, sinking in the bed, anisotropic tenderness, low convalescent mental condition. Restlessness and sleeplessness are often relieved by one or two ounces of good whisky, well diluted, taken after food. Insomnia with small quantities of 4 oz. well diluted and increase as indications arise. As a rule, the older the patient, the greater and earlier the need for stimulants. Good whisky or brandy best during fever. Port wine and champagne best during convalescence.

Cold bath is most effective reducing fever. When temperature rises higher than 102.5 F., an ordinary tub-bath with enough water at 70 F. to cover patient is brought to bedside, patient is placed in it and remains for 15 to 20 minutes, the limbs and trunk are to be well rubbed.

Contraindications are peritonitis and hemorrhages.

Lukewarm bath.—Begin with water at 90 degrees F., and gradually cool to 70 degrees F. by pouring cold water in bath and on patient.

Sponge bath.—Take limb by limb, and then trunk, sponge thoroughly, taking from 20 to 30 minutes to complete bath.

Cold-pack.—Sheet wrung out of water at

60 degrees F., and wrapped around patient, and water sprinkled on patient.

Antipyretics.—The method advised by I. Burney Yeo is probably the best: Into a 12-oz. bottle put 30 grains powdered chlorate of potash, then add 60 minims of strong HCl; when gas has filled bottle, slowly add water and shake well, gradually add more water until the gas is all dissolved, then to 12 oz. of this mixture add 1 oz. syrup of orange peel and 24 grains of quinine. Dose—One full ounce every two, three or four hours.

Calomel.—During first week of fever we may give 2 grains of calomel (in 1-10 grain doses every half hour) to clean out intestine.

Thymol, 2 to 3 grains every three hours with food.

Carbonate of guaiacol, 15 to 30 grains twice a day.

Boric acid, 10 to 15 grains three times a day.

Specific.—The injection of dead cultures of typhoid bacilli as a specific method of cure has not been a success.

Special Symptoms.—High temperature is best controlled by hydrotherapy.

Convalescence.—No solid food until temperature (both night and morning) has been normal for 10 days, such foods as eggs, milk, milk puddings and jellies may be given to relieve the hunger of patients; bowels should be relieved by enemata.

ST. LOUIS ARTIST WINS HONORS IN PARIS SALON

Miss Mary E. Dickson Was One of Three Americans Whose Paintings Were Deemed Worthy of Gold Medal.

MISS MARY ESTELLE DICKSON of St. Louis was one of three Americans whose paintings were deemed worthy of the gold medal of the Paris salon of May of this year.

Miss Dickson has lived in Paris for the past ten years, and during the last year her health has failed. She has recently undergone a very serious surgical operation. She will soon return to her home in America, and it is feared will never again be able to pursue her profession of art. This will make her work all the more prized. Miss Dickson is a sister to Mrs. Julius Walsh.

She is the daughter of the late Charles K. Dickson, who died in 1871, a rich man, but whose estate was dissipated after his death, so that not a penny of it ever reached his widow or any of his children. She is the granddaughter of Martin Thomas, U. S. A., who died in St. Louis in 1819, and the great granddaughter of David Marshall, an officer of the revolutionary army, who was with Washington from the beginning of that struggle until the surrender at Yorktown.

Miss Dickson graduated in an eastern school some years after her father's death, and upon her return to St. Louis mingled in society for a time, but when she learned definitely that she had nothing to expect from her father's estate, she turned with earnestness to the study of art as a profession. Receiving slight encouragement here, she resolved to go to Paris, and there, by her talent, energy and indomitable spirit, achieved success and won a recognition on the world's most critical art center.

Her masters were Jules Joseph Lefebvre, Tony Robert Fleury and Monsieur Chailava—all great names.

It is, perhaps, within the bounds to say that Miss Dickson leaped into fame when the first painting she offered to the salon was not only accepted and "hung" (as it is a great honor), but was placed upon the "line" and received an "honorable mention." This was in 1896, and the picture, the "Mistletoe." Since then her honors have multiplied, and each year the salon has distinguished in like manner her new paintings. In 1900 she was among the few women artists to receive a medal in the

art department of the Paris Exposition. Miss Dickson's paintings are studies in "color," and are distinguished by a poetic refinement and grace. That subtle art, which clothes the simplest and most commonplace subject with indefinable beauty, which suggests the heartbreak and the sob of grief; or the vague and elusive emotions of the untried and exalted soul in its first life struggle; the sweet aspect of hope, the melancholy lines of sorrow or despair, appeal to us from the silent canvas of this artist and imbue us with the emotions she depicts.

In the range of art nothing is nobler or more expressive of the exaltation of man's nature or of his allegiance to an Almighty God than the great painting "The Angelus," nothing so majestic and suggestive of the domination of man over the earth than the same artist's "Sower of the Seed." In many removes, perhaps, but still the same subtle suggestiveness distinguishes Miss Dickson's treatment of her subjects. When Wordsworth said there lay hidden in the ordinary things of the natural world "thoughts too deep for tears," he meant where nearly expresses the feelings which possess one who for the first time looks upon the "Mistletoe," "Holly" or "Isabella" in Miss Dickson's collection recently exhibited here.

In addition to the above named pictures there are in this country the following: "Queen of Hearts," "Old Manuscript," "Diana," "Child," "Lilies," "Hail," "Blue," "North Wind," and "Monte Rosa." These, of course, are exclusive of the pictures on the walls of the Paris Salon now, and of those purchased in Europe or elsewhere in the United States. Miss Dickson has painted numerous portraits, and among those of St. Louis people are Mrs. Hazeltine, Mrs. George S. Meyers, Mrs. Van Studdiford, Mrs. William Maffitt, Mrs. Charles Palm and Miss Julia Bates.

"Mistletoe" has recently been purchased by W. K. Rixby for his private collection. Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Wright and the ladies under whose auspices the recent exhibit of Miss Dickson's paintings was given will select a suitable painting from this collection for presentation to the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts.



"ISABELLA"



MISS MARY ESTELLE DICKSON



"HOLLY"

ST. LOUIS HAS FEW SUCH PATHETIC SCENES AS THE PITIABLE PLAY OF BETHESDA'S INCURABLES



BETHESDA HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES.

Even the Boys and Girls Who Are Blind or Cannot Walk Romp as They Can in This Place and Are Happy for All Their Ills.

TWENTY of the happiest children in St. Louis are to be found in the juvenile ward of the Bethesda Home for Incurables, 3645 Vista avenue. Always to be an invalid—never to leave the bed or the creaking wheel chair—never to see the faces of playmates—never to use a pair of deformed hands or feet—these are life prospects with which the children of the Bethesda have been familiar since their earliest consciousness.

They sound more like a sentence of condemnation than like a promise of happiness. To a healthy schoolboy or girl they would seem intolerable. Yet the score of children to whom they are a reality are as free from worry and discontent as any of the more favored little ones in the homes about them.

NO HOPES of recovery are offered to the Bethesda incurables by their nurses and teachers. From the time when the tiny invalids commence to wobble they cannot be like other children; they are taught never to expect to enjoy the ordinary privileges of child life.

No room is left for fretting, for elation over fancied improvement and for the depression which follows the reaction from such hope. Physicians have pronounced the children incurable before they have become inmates of the home, and they grow to the ages, though not to the stature, of

men and women without knowing a moment of the unrestrained bodily freedom which is the greatest delight of childhood. Without the hope that they can cure or relieve their charges, the physicians and nurses of the institution have it as their care to make their existence painless and to keep them from brooding over their afflictions.

Both efforts have proved successful. Everything that medicine, surgery and nursing can do to alleviate the sufferings of the little victims is done, and bright walls, picture books, toys and kindergarten work are left to do the rest.

The incurable child is not, in most cases, a child who is doomed to die in a few months or a few years. The incurable diseases of children are not so likely to be fatal as are scarlet fever, diphtheria and whooping cough. They prevent growth and make lifelong invalids, but they very often spare the lives of their victims. Rheumatism, paralysis and hip-joint disease are the most common of the diseases which afflict the children of Bethesda. Of these the last is the most deadly and the most prostrating in its effect after partial recovery. At present not one of the 20 children in the home is confined to a bed. Half the little patients are able to walk unaided or with the help of crutches, and the other half are moved about the big nursery and the hallways in wheel chairs.

To play on the porch or in the long shaded court at the east of the building is a fair weather privilege which those who can be taken outdoors seek eagerly on summer days. During the winters the nursery and the hallways are the bounds of the children's world.

School keeps daily, with the nurses as teachers, except in the warmest season. Reading, writing, drawing and sewing are taught to the crippled children, and the blind are given the special instruction required by them. Two blind children are now in the home—little Ruth, aged 8, who has been in the institution since infancy, and Charlie, 10 years old, a newcomer. Ruth never possessed sight. Charles saw once, but has lost all save the ability to distinguish light from darkness. Exchanging his unimpaired ability to walk for the company of the children who have sight, but cannot use their limbs, Charlie

chivalrously pushes the wheel chairs of the girls about the hallways, the occupants of the chairs directing their course when he seems likely to run into the wall.

Ruth needs no guide as she runs about the house. Every inch of the wall is as familiar to her quick fingers as the floor is to her feet. She is the favorite playmate of the other children who are able to walk, and she spends hours in the company of those who are confined to their chairs.

Lena Otzeberger, 30 years old, remains with the children because of their fondness for her and her desire for their company. Rheumatism in acute and incurable form has made her unable to walk since early childhood. Her hands are swollen and deformed by the disease so that she cannot use them, as do some of the younger chair dwellers, to move the wheels of her chair. One hand is shortened and deformed; the fingers have learned to perform, with infinite pains and aches. Crocheting has become Lena's favorite pastime, and the children, who are her constant companions, admire her dainty knitting which she weaves slowly, but constantly working, hands perform.

Not a word of complaint or repining is ever heard from the sweet-faced girl who, with a woman's years, possesses a child's body. The superintendent and nurses have no more able ally in their efforts to keep the children contented than "Sister Lena," as all the little ones call her.

Bertha Becker, almost grown to womanhood, is another of the sunshine makers of the children's ward. She, too, has learned needlework, and having free use of her hands, is able to do the most delicate sewing. Her disease attacked Bertha in childhood, and she will never be able to walk.

She has learned to operate her wheel chair by her hands, and patrols the lower hallways while the children are at play there. Little Lena, known to playmates and nurses, as are the other children, only by her first name, is a sufferer from the effects of typhoid fever. The use of all her limbs and muscles has been affected by the disease, and she is unable to stand upright.

Little Ida is an exception to the hopeless cases of the other children. She has almost recovered from the effects of hip disease, and will be discharged in a few months if she continues to improve. First obliged to lie on her back in bed for months with a weight pulling at the diseased limb, she later became able to walk on crutches, and now runs up and down the stairs of the home with only the slightest of limps.

Little Ida is happy over her expected recovery, but does not welcome the prospect of leaving her playmates, who are divided between happiness at her good fortune and sympathy for one who, even through recovery, is obliged to quit her home.

No merrier pair can be found among well children than are Lucy and Teenie, both of whom walk with the aid of crutches.

Their favorite toy is a big, woolly puppy, which, when wound up with a key, will cross the room in a series of hops.

Three little girls, the daughters of families living near the home, are frequent visitors to the afflicted children. They are Florence Dempsey, Rachel Holt and Juanita Stevenson.

Christmas, Thanksgiving and July 4 are the great days of the year at the home. The superintendent, Miss Carrie Schoenherr, prepares long in advance for these occasions, and the children have never yet been disappointed in the visits of Santa Claus, the enjoyment of Thanksgiving turkey or the smell of Independence day fireworks. The little ones are the entertainers, as well as the entertained, on these occasions. Last Christmas, while all awaited Kris Kringle's arrival blind Ruth, crippled Lucy and Leonora, then on a stretch, sang a Christmas carol. Two of the boys spoke and acted a dialogue, and four children, two of them in wheel chairs, recited the rhymes of the four seasons.

"Faith" is the watchword of the Bethesda Home. Without endowment or stated source of support, those in charge of the institution depend on the gifts of friends, and these have not failed to lend their aid in the needed measure since the home was founded 12 years ago. The recent removal to the new home, the gift of Richard M. Scripps, widened the scope of the work and added to its friends.

ONCE FAMOUS FRENCHMAN FOUND LIVING IN RETIREMENT IN BELGIUM

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

LISEE RECLUS, the famous geographer, lives in retirement in Belgium. Nearly everyone in this country who used to be interested in him supposed that he was dead, so completely has he withdrawn from the world in which he was once an active figure. His peculiar political views would be rather distasteful over here now, though when he figured among the Communists of 1871, and was banished by the new republican government, public sentiment in our northern states was largely sympathetic with him. This was because in our civil war he espoused the cause of the Union, and wrote for the Revue des Deux Mondes a series of articles which attracted wide attention in France, and were chiefly instrumental in preventing Louis Napoleon from recognizing the Confederacy. So important a part did they play in the history of that time, indeed, that the Washington government directed the American minister in

Paris to approach M. Reclus with an offer of pecuniary compensation. He refused to consider the idea for a moment.

The reason he would not be welcome here now on account of his politics is that he is a philosophical anarchist. He is not the man, however, who would hurt the meanness of God's creatures. Indeed, he is a constant vegetarian in his diet; but his faith is his faith, and that's the end of it. When asked once how a community of anarchists could get along in a critical emergency with everybody giving orders at once or going his own gait, he answered, promptly: "Follow the example of the Greek sailors—choose the ablest mariner among us to take control of the ship. But we should not treat him as a captain or give him that title. We should merely carry out his orders, as one obeys the surgeon who is conducting an operation. Every man to his trade."

In response to a question what an anarchistic system could do to suppress crime, he said: "When a man commits a crime against

me, he interferes with my freedom, impedes my liberty of action, which he has no right to do. He would simply be brought before one of the groups into which society would soon resolve itself, and restrained—not punished; and it would not require courts and judges and police to do that."

M. Reclus holds quite as independent views on the subject of marriage as on anything else. He proved his faith by his works a few years ago, when he united two daughters "freely" to the young men of their choice. He dispensed not only with all religious rites, but even with the civil ceremony before the mayor. He merely invited a large number of family friends to a dinner, during which, presiding at the table, he introduced the girls and announced their union to their sweethearts, and the deed was done.

And yet, such is the difficulty of overcoming old predilections in matters of this sort, that his closest associates among the more advanced French people of letters have not yet copied his example.

BOGUS MISSIONARY SOCIETY IS LONDON'S LATEST FRAUD

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

A BOGUS missionary society having the written support of the King and Queen is the latest ingenious fraud to touch the purses of philanthropic Britons.

The circumstances were revealed during the trial of the rogue in Birmingham. He was found to have made a business of organizing these societies and skilfully appropriating all the funds he collected.

The Gladstone National Missionary Society was his last enterprise, its object, according to his circulars, being to send missionaries and trained mission nurses into the slums. To obtain subscriptions he had written to all the highest personages in the kingdom, even to the King and Queen. Upon him were found letters from the Queen and the Princess of Wales, besides many bishops and statesmen.

most exciting chase. The check was found to be a forgery.

King Edward has been more fortunate than his nephew, the Kaiser. The latter, always enterprising alike in business as in statesmanship, trusted some years ago, a large part of his private fortune to a certain banker for investment. This banker was esteemed a most brilliant financier, and was implicitly trusted by many members of the German Royal House besides the Kaiser. He suddenly disappeared, and a few days later his dead body was found in the river. Then it came out that his affairs were in a great state of confusion. He had speculated with the money entrusted to him and lost nearly every penny.

The actual loss to the German royal family is said to have been over a quarter of a million, the only member escaping being Prince Henry. The story goes, however, that the Kaiser made good the losses of his relatives out of his own purse, so that he alone was the victim of his misplaced confidence.

Up till quite recent years the swindling that went on among the lower officials of many courts in Europe was the Kaiser's belief. As an example it may be stated that the perquisites from a single banquet given on the occasion of the Austrian Em-

peror's jubilee amounted to £500. The chief cook of the Emperor calculated that out of the 1,200,000 francs spent yearly on the imperial table no less than half a million francs went into the pockets of officials and underlings.

It was the present King's mother that put her foot down upon this ruinous extravagance, with the result that the royal cooks struck in a body. One of the most extraordinary and mysterious frauds ever perpetrated on a King was the theft of the jewels of the grandfather of the present Queen of Holland. Who the thieves were was never ascertained. One day the official in whose charge was the case containing the gems was found lying insensible on the floor. He had been drugged, and so severely that he never completely recovered. The jewels were all gone.

A reward of \$5,000 elicited no response until two years later a Frenchman named Jean Romago appeared at the Dutch embassy in Washington and offered to restore the stones if the reward was paid. This was agreed to and the man, called out a spot in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, where he said the gems were buried. There they were found and brought back, and are now worn by Queen Wilhelmina.

MESCALERO APACHES WILDEST OF THE REDSKINS

The Fierce Warrior Who Followed Geronimo and Harassed Crook and Miles and Lawton Has Buried the Tomahawk and Participated in a Corner Stone Laying.

THE music made by the rifles and school bells of the United States government hath charms to soothe the most savage breast.

It has conquered the Mescalero Apache, wildest of American red men. No more does he roam the Southwest, seeking whom he might devour. No more does he wear his hair waving over his shoulders and his war bonnet waving over his head.

He is a good Indian, if a live one. He sends his children to the government schools. He calls in a priest when his daughter is wed. Follows the plow instead of the chase. He has thrown off his blanket and put on his pants.

All these things hath the Mescalero Apache done, though he is the same red fiend who followed Geronimo in the days of the sand wars, and the same fleet-footed son of the desert who made urgent business in the Southwest for Crook and Miles and the lamented Lawton.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 8. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

THE recent participation of a score of representatives of the Mescalero Apache Indian tribe in the ceremonial laying of a corner-stone of a public building at Socorro, N. M., illustrates what progress is made in the work Uncle Sam is doing in the transformation of wild savages of the plains into self-supporting and honest men and women.

The Mescalero Apaches—so named because of the abundance of the mesal (aloe) plant in the region where they have roamed—were the fiercest of the great Apache tribe against whom the United States troops, under Gen. Crook and Miles, warred for six years. The most atrocious crimes of savage warfare were committed by the Mescaleros. Their name was frightful to the lonely settler in the Southwest, and wherever the Mescaleros went on a warpath they left trails of human blood, smouldering ruins and devastated crops.

Many a man who knew Indians, and had seen the transformation of brutal, insatiable tribes, as the Choctaws, Arapahoes and Comanches, into useful people, set it down as his faithful opinion that extermination only of the Mescalero Apaches would ever bring permanent peace in the region where the red skins lived. When Gen. Lew Wallace was governor of New Mexico, he reported to Washington that the Mescaleros had no saving graces, and, unless ceaselessly guarded by an armed force, would periodically revolt. The stories of brutalities perpetrated by the Mescaleros upon trains of immigrants through the Southwest, the ruthless onslaughts of the tribes upon little communities of white settlers in southern New Mexican valleys are as hideous as anything in the annals of America's dealing with her plains savages.

For forty years the Mescaleros have been recipients of Uncle Sam's bounty.

Their reservation is in southern New Mexico—100 miles northwest of El Paso, and 200 miles southeast from Albuquerque. There they have been confined as best our troops could. Eleven times in twenty-nine years the Mescaleros revolted and went upon the warpath, destroying all human beings, especially whites who stood in their way. Gen. Crook believed them the most intractably savage of any tribe fought in the Southwest.

In 1882, Lieut. Victor E. Stottler, U. S. A., now a retired captain, was appointed from the Tenth cavalry as agent for the Mescaleros. He found the tribe very little advanced from its barbarism of twenty years before. He found the Mescaleros a lazy, filthy, woefully immoral set. They declared their hatred for the pale faces and their intention to follow as little as possible the wishes of their conquerors. They refused to permit their children to be taught in the government schools and they spurned all efforts toward their amelioration. They utterly refused to do a bit of labor for their own support, and they laughed at the agricultural implements and teachers the Department at Washington sent to use in tilling their rich farming soils. They had made up their minds that the government which had conquered them might have whatever satisfaction it could get from the conquest, and with equal philosophy determined to take the road the Great Father sent and ignore that which displeased them. So the bucks danced their war-dances and had diverting brawls, while the women lived in a worse bondage than any other slavery that ever existed. Seven years ago one of the government agents issued an order that sounded most inoffensive simply that the bucks should cut their hair. But the order struck at the root of Indian superstition which requires that a buck's hair shall be long, and an incipient revolution was the result, as they flatly refused to obey, in a manner that made the agent conclude not to argue.

Lieut. Stottler studied the situation at the Mescalero reservation, and quickly decided upon a course of action. He compelled the braves to come to the agency and have their long raven locks shaved away. That, he argued, would be a long step towards making the savages more like white men. There was a corps of native police in the tribe; that is, they were called police, but they wore uniforms, neither did they enforce order. Why should they? The uniform would be a nuisance, and why should they bother themselves about an office that brought them no perquisites? An Indian's "why" has a shiffling sound. Mr. Stottler's first act was to increase the rations of the police. That made it rather nice to be a policeman, and they saw reason now in putting on a uniform when he ordered it, though they much preferred a breech-cloth. But he said: "Uniform or guardhouse," so they said uniform. There is nothing for which the Indian has such horror as the loss of liberty. A step had been taken in the right direction, but the agent's next move was a veritable throwing down of the gauntlet. He ordered that the hair of the police should be cut. They didn't refuse point blank this time, but such a howl resulted that he let the matter drop for a time, and issued another order. Teepees should be abandoned, and the Indians must move into cabins, and all children over 5 years were to attend school.

That was too much! Indian nature had reached the limit of endurance. Here was a man who was trying to make them into white men, and they would not have it. But they adopted the white man's method of applying to Washington for his removal. No attention was paid to the petition, and on the reservation the ring-leaders were arrested and severely punished. The chief of police was one of the instigators, and he was removed and put on reduced rations. That made him sorry, but he was learning cause and effect.

The tribe had been in the habit of choosing several "headmen" to act as spokesmen to the agent. All the wants of the tribe were made known through these few men, who had official recognition by being allowed extra rations and having a small salary. It was a most important office, for it kept up the tribal relations of a people to its chiefs, and from a civilizing point of view was equally undesirable, as it prevented the agent from coming personally into contact with all the men, and the tribe murmured, but, there being nothing else to do, submitted. Thereafter no request of any sort was heeded by the agent, unless made by the petitioner in person. After they had several times forwarded messages through the deposed spokesman, and found no attention paid, the Indians concluded that the agent meant business, and each one began going to the office when there was anything to be said.

The next thing was to make them self-supporting, and this was a proposition that every Indian failed to grasp. They always had had beef and coffee and what was needed, and it was very silly of the agent to tell them that they would not continue to have it unless they worked. But he very solemnly told them that in a few years all rations would be cut off, and unless each took a piece of land and had it under cultivation, they would starve, which they thought was a very funny story, and they laughed. To make them appreciate the offer, the agent had times cut off the food supply. The Indians did not laugh then. The holes in their stomachs prevented, and made them realize what it would mean to have the rations cut off, and also how easily the agent could do it. The realization had a most salutary effect, and a number of bucks began to farm. And since the Indian put his hand to the plow he has not turned back, but has advanced.

Every man on the reservation has now cut his hair, wears the dress of civilization and has fenced in a bit of land which he cultivates. They live in cabins and use stoves and cooking utensils. Each man has 10 head of sheep and the same number for every member of the family, for the policy now is to have the Indians raise their own mutton, and cut off the beef supply, which costs the government many thousands a year. The experiment began July 1. The tribe has become, in two years, nearly self-supporting, and the crop they harvested last season from their irrigated land would have reflected credit on the most experienced farmers.

Every child on the reservation is now at school, which is a promising outlook for the coming generation. Indians, as a race, detest the reservation schools, and will not send their children if they can avoid it. To try to induce attendance at some of the schools a noonday luncheon is served, and, at the beginning of each term, a new outfit of clothing is given to each pupil. But, though this has brought a larger attendance, at the beginning of the term, the pupils, after a bit, dwindle away. It makes one think of the pale-face Sunday school a few weeks before Christmas.

ADOPT PEACEFUL PURSUITS AN AMERICAN WINS THE MODERN ANNIE LAURIE

ANNIE LAURIE.

And for bon-nie An-nie Lau-rie I'd lay me down c



LADY GRIZEL COCHRANE



CRANMORE HOUSE IN FIFESHIRE, WHICH WILL BE THE HOME OF BRIDE AND GROOM.



WALTER LA CROIX FORD

WALTER LE CROIX FORD, a wealthy young gentleman of Indiana, and Lady Grizel Cochrane, eldest daughter of the Earl of Dundonald and the modern Annie Laurie of Scotland, are to be married.

Lady Grizel is one of the beauties of Scotland, and her resemblance to the original maid of Dundonald has caused her people and friends to call her Annie Laurie to such an extent that it is by this beloved Scotch name that she is known through all the highlands.

The young American who has won this fair maid spends much of his time in Scotland, where he has an extensive country estate.

By LAVINIA HART.

FROM the banks and braves of bonny Scotland comes the story of a romance as sweet as any that Burns has sung or Scott depicted.

"Annie Laurie" has "gied her promise true" to a stalwart Hoosier from Indiana. Not, of course, the original Annie Laurie, whose beauty inspired Douglas of Finland's famous verses, but a descendant of that Highland lass, whose resemblance to the original maid of Dundonald has won for her the sobriquet of "Annie Laurie."

She is Lady Grizel Cochrane, eldest daughter of the Earl of Dundonald and great granddaughter of that Earl of Dundonald, better known as Lord Cochrane, who released Chili and Peru from Spanish tyranny.

Lady Grizel is one of the most famous beauties of Scotland. Modern verse to her beauty, but none more accurately describes her than the verses written to her prototype whose portrait, hanging in Maxwellton House, might easily pass for the portrait of Lady Grizel herself.

Her brow is like the snowdrift. Her throat is like the swan. Her face it is the fairest That e'er the sun shone on.

That is why her intimates love to call her "Annie Laurie."

And that is why Walter La Croix Ford, with his hard-earned western millions and his handsome Hoosier face, joined the worshippers at the shrine of this Highland divinity and forthwith appropriated "the shrine for his individual worship."

It is not alone for her beauty, however, that the Highlanders love their modern Annie Laurie. They love her best for her patriotism. For Lady Grizel is as loyal to the "Land of brown heath and shaggy wood" as any Scot who ever fought and bled for her.

And like winds in summer sighing, Her voice is low and sweet. But its chief sweetness to the Highlanders is the broad Scotch brogue with which she speaks, or the pure Gaelic in which she addresses them on occasions.

They love her, too, because she can play the pipes as well as any man in the north country; because, whether at home or abroad, her "Heart's in the Highlands," with even more fervid loyalty than that of the Duchess of Montrose and the Duchess of Sutherland.

And which likewise proves that the woman who is true to her country is the woman who is true to herself.

For the mating of "Annie Laurie" and the Hoosier is a love match.

Mr. Ford's wealth could not have been a factor in his winning, for the family of Lord Cochrane has great wealth and magnificent estates.

Neither can social position have entered in, for the aristocratic Lady Grizel of Dundonald will not progress, according to Burke, when she becomes Mrs. Ford. And most of all, her chosen husband is not born of the land she loved, nor bred of the blood that flows in her veins. He is just one of those of whom Riley has written:

The Hoosier folk-child, all unsexed, Unlettered all of mind and tongue. He owns no princely robe nor crown. Yet, draped in patch and faded brown, He owns the bird-song of the hills. The laughter of the April rills. The rainbow's bar, from rim to rim. In beaten gold, belongs to him.

Of course, if Mr. Ford had not carried away from the Hoosier States a few bits of beaten gold besides his share in the rainbow he would never have won the hand of Lady Grizel. For even affluence must have some power to bring them together besides the fact of being.

The only power that can bring a Hoosier to a titled affinity is the power of real gold. It takes real gold to get into a real set. After this much had been accomplished, however, gold was of no use in Walter Ford's wooing. Shekels had been tried before in the courting of Lady Grizel, and their jingle had not availed.

There are good-looking Highlanders, too, so it was not the dark eyes and bronzed cheeks of the American that won her. It was a different sort of beauty that "Annie Laurie" had been waiting for—a beauty of character that comes of living close to nature and loving all its charms.

Since she was old enough to romp, Lady Grizel has revelled in the hills and hollows of her picturesque country. Mr. Ford's early life was spent among the simple Hoosier folk, who loved God and nature and their neighbors, whose lives were a vista of barnyards and blue skies, green fields and running brooks.

Mr. Ford was at the house party of a friend. Likewise Lady Grizel. They first met on the links. Lady Grizel excels in golf, as in all outdoor sports.

When Mr. Ford reached the course with his host Lady Grizel was teeing off the third tee.

Now, the third tee is a very important point in this particular course. It is situated on a great knoll that slopes down toward a hollow and a stream, which constitute the most formidable bunker of the course. The stroke takes time and precision.

So Walter Le-Croix Ford had almost two full minutes in which to indulge his love for the scene beautiful and the woman beautiful.

The dainty figure in snug fitting plaid costume was silhouetted against the hills and the distant sky. Rebellious curls of her golden hair were blowing about beneath her tam-o'-shanter. Her cheeks were glowing, her lips were laughing, and the dark blue of her "ieo" followed the ball. It whizzed clear over hollow and stream and fell in a field of heather.

"Pretty one," said Mr. Ford's host with enthusiasm, gazing after the ball.

"A beauty," assented Mr. Ford, gazing after the girl. "What was it Douglas said of Annie Laurie?"

Like dew on the gowan lying in the fa' o' her fairy feet.

"Why, that is Annie Laurie," said Mr. Ford's host.

"She keeps her age well," said Mr. Ford approvingly.

"Not the original, you know," said his host quickly. "But we have always called her Annie Laurie because she is so like the original Miss Laurie who inspired the song. She is also related in a way. Annie Laurie having married one of her ancestors, Mr. Ferguson of Craigdarroch. There's a picture now hanging in Maxwellton House."

But the two had gazed on the vision in plaid.

"Lady Grizel," said Mr. Ford's host, "this is Mr. Le-Croix Ford."

Lady Grizel Cochrane said she was very glad to meet Mr. Ford. Then the "dark blue e'en" of Lady Grizel gazed into the dark brown eyes of the Hoosier from Indiana and dropped—and it was all over.

After that they rode and drove together and followed the hunt—as closely as could be expected, for two lovers of nature must necessarily linger over the beauties in sylvan glades.

They golfed together, too—but singularly enough they never got past that third tee. It was a beautiful point of vantage, for lovers of nature, hills rising on every side of them, till the distant tiers of them melted into blue mists with the blue of the sky.

Or perhaps it was the blue in the eyes of the woman beautiful that got confused with the brown and greens of the hills.

But, whatever it was, it was blues—azure blues, of the tint that makes up the heavens.

By that same third tee they would sit till the coming sunset changed the blue of the skies to crimson and gold, and the sunset shot the blue of her eyes with purple that spoke of depths new-sounded.

He told her tales of the Hoosier folk-lore, and she told him the folk-lore of Scotland—of the warriors of her blood who had fought and won honors and the wonderful tale of the whistle, which still hangs in her Highland home, which Sir Robert Laurie, the brother of the original Annie Laurie, won from the evow of the Danish Court.

And when the Lady Grizel had exhausted all the folk-lore of Scotland and the gentleman from Indiana had told her the Hoosier stories as Riley sings them—and the Riley rhythm does not blend with sunsets and purpling shadows—then he told her another story as old as the rugged hills around them.

And the Lady Grizel listened, and turned away her head; while the Hoosier from Indiana looked off from the third tee and thought of the symbol it was.

Would the ball carry to that Elysian field of heather beyond, or had he driven straight into the wretched bunker from which no ball had ever been resurrected?

Then Lady Grizel spoke. And her voice was low and sweet.

For a moment a world of Scotch hills whizzed around a handsome Hoosier head. Then he smiled back into "the deep blue of her e'en," and his smile was one of possession. He had landed in the heather—and the point was sweet.



A MESCALERO BRAVE, BEFORE HIS HAIR WAS CUT.

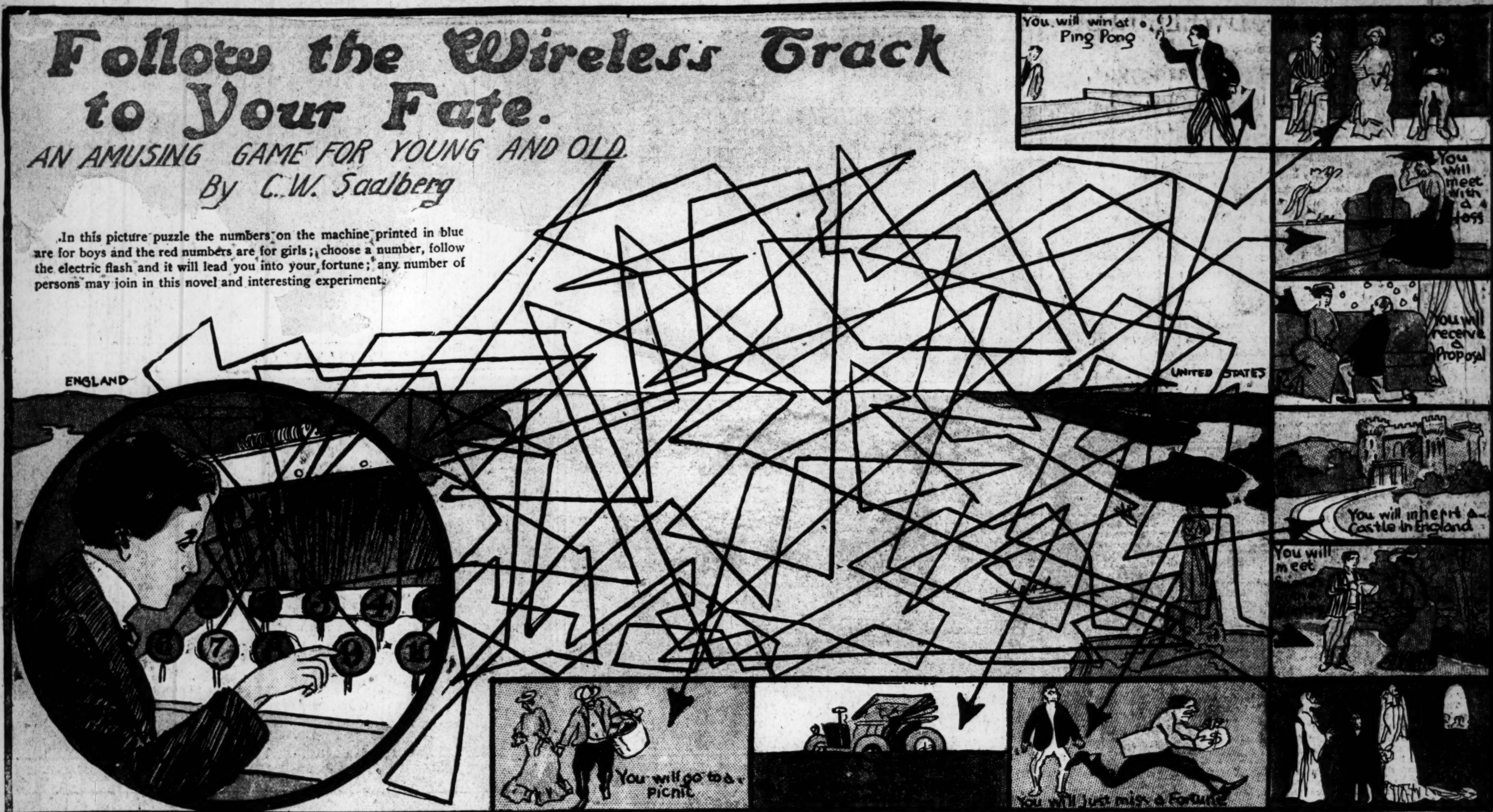


MESCALERO CHILDREN ABOUT THE DOOR OF AN ADOBE SCHOOL HOUSE.

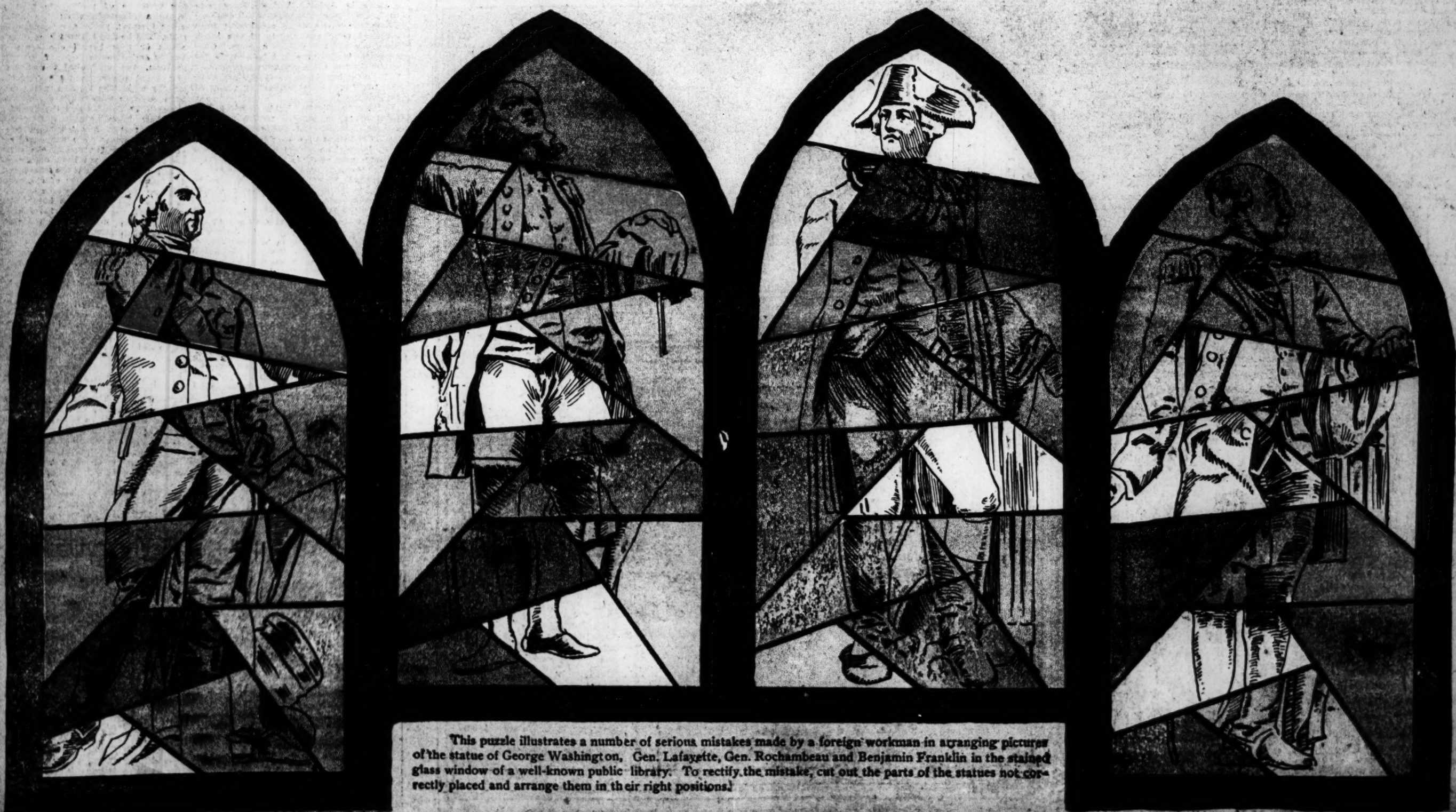
Follow the Wireless Track to Your Fate.

AN AMUSING GAME FOR YOUNG AND OLD
By C.W. Saalberg

In this picture puzzle the numbers on the machine printed in blue are for boys and the red numbers are for girls; choose a number, follow the electric flash and it will lead you into your fortune; any number of persons may join in this novel and interesting experiment.



SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH STAINED GLASS PUZZLE



This puzzle illustrates a number of serious mistakes made by a foreign workman in arranging pictures of the statue of George Washington, Gen. Lafayette, Gen. Rochambeau and Benjamin Franklin in the stained glass window of a well-known public library. To rectify the mistake, cut out the parts of the statues not correctly placed and arrange them in their right positions.

SENATOR VEST IS SOLE SURVIVOR OF THE CONFEDERATE SENATE

The Venerable Missourian Makes Dramatic Announcement in the United States Senate That Not One of His Old Colleagues Remains.

IN THE midst of the most profound and dramatic silence on the part of the United States Senate, Senator George Graham Vest of Missouri made the statement, on Thursday, May 8, that he is the only survivor of that august body which he rather confusingly designated as "the twenty-five members of the Confederate delegation." The occasion was a debate in the Senate on the Philippines bill. Senator Tillman of South Carolina had, on the previous day, given his interpretation to language purported to have been used by President Lincoln at the Hampton Roads conference of January, 1865, respecting his emancipation proclamation.

On the next day Senator Vest arose "to correct history," as he said, and it was then he declared himself "the only survivor of the twenty-five members of the Confederate delegation."

PERSONS not conversant with the details of history presumed Senator Vest meant to say that he was the only survivor of the Confederate delegation which participated in the Hampton Roads conference, but the senator had no part in that conference, the Confederacy being represented by only three persons—Alexander H. Stephens, Robert M. T. Hunter and Judge John A. Campbell.

Senator Vest obviously had no reference to the Confederate Senate, which was supposed to have 25 members, but by reason of a vacancy was in reality composed of 25 members. It was this distinguished "Confederate delegation" of which Senator Vest of Missouri is "the only survivor."

And as such survivor there is no more pathetic or interesting figure in all the history of modern times than this same Senator Vest of Missouri. About him cluster memories dear and recollections ineffable among those of the South and South-west who chanced all upon the hazard of war and participated in a strife which has no counterpart in the story of the world's progress.

Nearly all the persons who were distinguished in that contest, in the field and in the public councils, have passed away. The period itself has gone so rapidly into forgetfulness that few remain today to recall the stirring scenes and incidents which plunged this country into unparalleled strife and drenched the land with blood.

So it happens that Senator Vest, after the lapse of 36 years since the war closed, finds himself the only survivor of the Confederate Senate, and, as he pathetically adds, he himself "soon to join his old colleagues." The senator is not a very old man, either. He is just now passing into his 73d year, but accompanied by a feebleness of body which, though not marring his intellect, yet gives him warning, he thinks, that the end is not so very far away—the end that will number him with those old colleagues whose friendly voices he hears in his dreams, and whose warm hand-grasp he longs for.

Senator Vest was born in Kentucky in 1829, and graduated in 1853 from Transylvania University. Then he came to Missouri and began a career which has been brilliant and successful beyond that of most men. The year 1861, when he was just entering his 32d year, found him a member of the legislature from Cooper County. At once he allied himself with the State's Rights men and became conspicuous as a fervid and an impassioned orator. Missouri was that time a smoldering volcano. Few were inclined to be outspoken, but Mr. Vest was among the few who stood out boldly for forcible resistance to what he and his friends then called "the tyranny of the Federal government." It seems rather strange now, looking over the interests of the different states, to contemplate Missouri as one of the states claimed by the southern Confederacy, and on which certainly have succeeded but for the aggressive and fatal energy of Gen. Polk's history of the "Lost Cause" makes the following important statement of the facts and conditions which at that time prevailed.

The politics of Missouri had always been strongly southern. As early as 1848-1849, when the North was evidently intent upon

The Only Survivor.

As the only survivor of the twenty-five members of the Confederate delegation, and as one who is soon to join his old colleagues, I want to correct history and do justice to my friends."—From a speech in the United States Senate by Senator George G. Vest, on May 8, 1902.

called to meet at Nashville.

Mr. Vest, however, had no intention of making any more speeches, so instead of following the legislature to Nashville he followed Gen. Price from Knoxville to Springfield and participated in the great battle of Wilson's Creek, August 11, where the Federals were defeated and Gen. Lyon was killed.

But the legislature had not forgotten Mr. Vest. Its members had been so impressed with his oratory, his ability and his devotion to the southern cause that they elected him a member of the Confederate Congress, along with William M. Cook, Thomas A. Harris, Casper W. Ball, A. H. Conrow and Thomas W. Freeman. Small of stature, broad-shouldered and large-headed, Mr. Vest was rather a peculiar figure, but his brilliant intellect had won him influential friends, and although his heart's desire was to remain with the army, he was persuaded by Gen. Price to accept his election to the Confederate congress.

The question is always asked, at this juncture, why Missouri was recognized as a Confederate state by the Confederate government when she had failed and refused to adopt an ordinance of secession. The answer is best and briefly stated by Alexander H. Stephens, in the history of the Confederacy. Mr. Stephens says:

In Missouri a revolutionary state government was organized, backed by the Federal Hamilton R. Gamble was declared provisional governor; Willard P. Hall, lieutenant-governor, and Mordecai Oliver, secretary of state. The regular legislature of Missouri, convened at the call of Gov. Jackson, appointed Edward C. Cabell and Thomas L. Sear as commissioners, fully empowered to form an alliance with the Confederate states. This resulted in a convention not dissimilar in its features to those previously entered into by Virginia and Tennessee. The convention was signed at Richmond, on the 21st of October, 1861, by the commissioners on the part of the state and by Robert M. T. Hunter, secretary of state, on the part of the Confederate states. This convention was subsequently ratified unanimously by the legislature. In this way Missouri was recognized as a member of the Confederacy.

The state of Kentucky was also recognized in December, 1861, for similar reasons.

The first Confederate Congress, in which Mr. Vest was a member of the lower house from Missouri, met in Richmond, Va. The Senate was presided over by Alexander H. Stephens, with R. M. T. Hunter as president pro tem. The senators from Missouri at that session were John B. Clark and R. L. Y. Peyton. The former had distinguished himself as an American officer in the Mexican war. The entire composition of the Senate was as follows:

Alabama—Clement C. Clay, Jr., William L. Yancy.
Arkansas—Robert W. Johnson, Charles E. Mitchell.
Florida—James M. Baker, Augustus E. Maxwell.
Georgia—Benjamin H. Hill, John W. Lawrie.
Kentucky—Henry C. Burnett, William E. Simms.
Louisiana—Thomas J. Semmes, Edward Sparrow.
Mississippi—Albert G. Brown, James Phelan.
Missouri—John B. Clark, R. L. Y. Peyton.
North Carolina—William T. Dortch, George Darle.
South Carolina—Robert W. Barnwell, James I. Orr.
Tennessee—Gustavus A. Henry, London C. Haynes.
Virginia—R. M. T. Hunter, William R. Preston. The latter died and was succeeded by Allen T. Caperton.
Texas—Louis T. Wigfall, Williamson S. Oldham.

Before another year had passed the so-called Confederate legislature of Missouri had been scattered to the four winds, and the deposed Gov. Jackson had retired to Louisiana whence he never returned to this state. The Confederate authorities thereafter looked to Lieut.-Gov. Thos. C. Reynolds, who carried the Great Seal of Missouri about with him, and performed all the functions of a state executive.

Thus it happened that in 1862 Gen. John B. Clark resigned his seat in the Confederate senate and Mr. Vest was appointed by Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds as the successor of that famous old warrior, who appears in some Confederate records as having been afterwards appointed or elected to the lower house of the Confederate congress, which is probably incorrect. The Confederate senate of which Mr. Vest was a member, and of which he is today the only survivor, was composed of the following persons:

Alabama—Robert Jemison, Jr., Richard W. Walker.
Arkansas—Robert W. Johnson, Augustus H. Garland.
Florida—James H. Baker, Augustus E. Maxwell.
Georgia—Benjamin H. Hill, Herschel V. Johnson.
Kentucky—Henry C. Burnett, William E. Simms.
Louisiana—Edward Sparrow, Thomas J. Semmes.
Mississippi—J. W. C. Watson, Albert G. Brown.
Missouri—Waldo P. Johnson, George G. Vest.
North Carolina—William T. Dortch, William A. Graham.
South Carolina—Robert W. Barnwell, Jas.

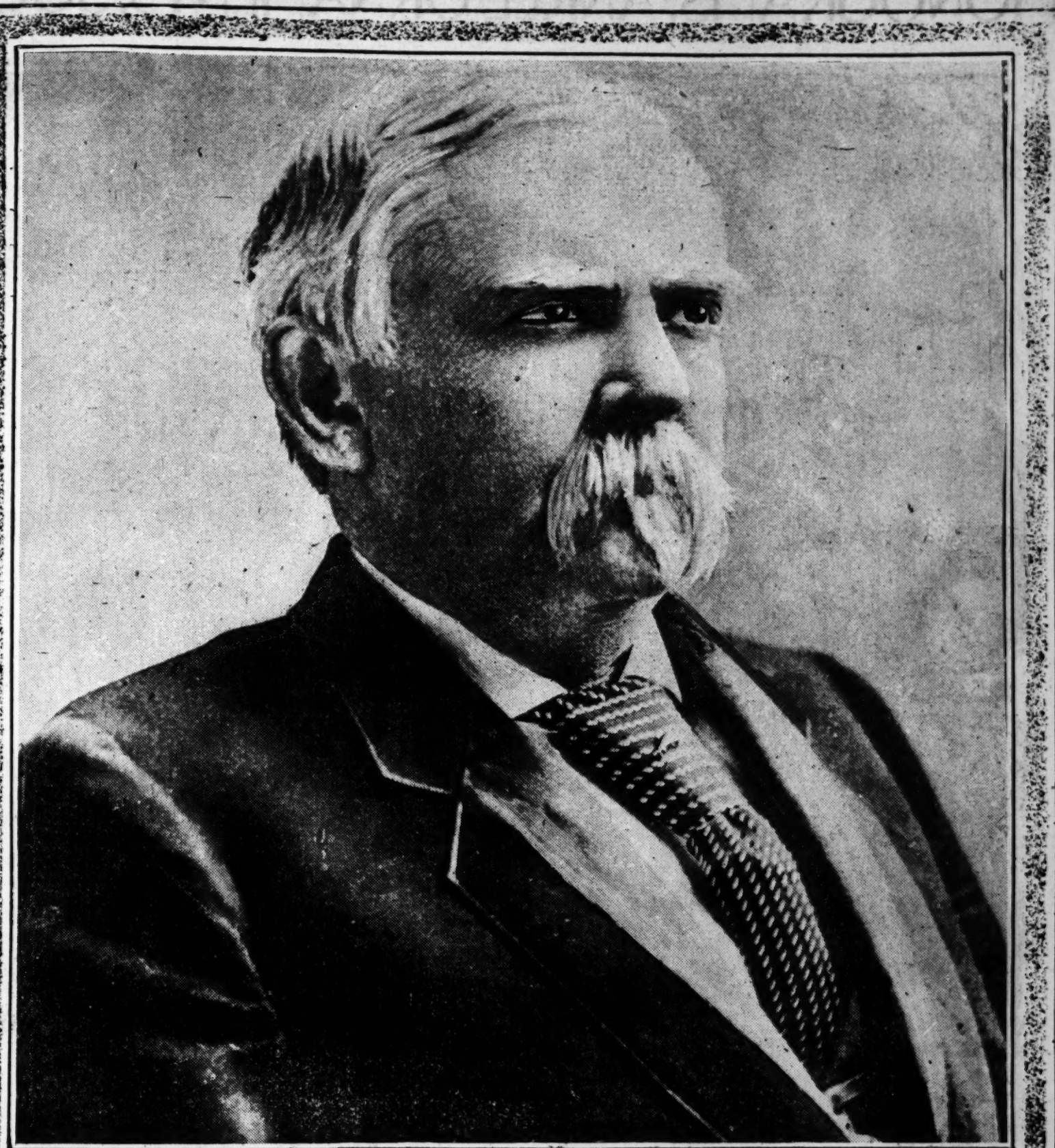
L. Orr.
Tennessee—Gustavus A. Henry, London C. Haynes.
Texas—Louis T. Wigfall, Williamson S. Oldham.
Virginia—Robert M. T. Hunter, Allen T. Caperton.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.
Arizona—M. H. McWhorter.
Cherokee Nation—E. C. Bondinot.
Choctaw Nation—E. M. Jones.
Creeks and Seminoles—S. B. Callahan.

In the lower house from Missouri at the same time were Thomas L. Snead, N. L. Norton, A. H. Courrow, Peter S. Wilkes and R. A. Hatcher. All Missourians are familiar with Senator Vest's career subsequent to that period. He returned to Missouri at the close of the war and located at Sedalia for the practice of law. In 1875 he was a candidate for the

Democratic nomination as governor, but it is told as a tradition that Tilden, who had been nominated for President, insisted that a Union man should be nominated for governor, and Vest was beaten by Col. John S. Phelps. But the general assembly of 1879 elected Vest to the United States senate, where he yet remains, a conspicuous figure in the most dignified body in the world, and the sole survivor of the Confederate senate. His career as a lawyer was filled with exciting and dramatic experiences, and when chosen to the senate he was recognized as one of the great criminal lawyers of the country. As a campaign orator he has had no superior, his fierce invective being tempered by a fund of wit and an amount of brilliant repartee that made his name a household word.

ROBERT M. YOST.



CLINEDINST PHOTO. GEORGE GRAHAM VEST, SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

MRS. MARY RENOS, BORN IN CAHOKIA NINETY YEARS AGO IS THE OLDEST RESIDENT OF ILLINOIS' OLDEST TOWN

She Saw the First Steamboat Ascend the Mississippi River, and Only Once Has She Been Away From Cahokia Over Night.

MRS. MARY RENOS, who has just celebrated her 90th birthday at her home near Cahokia, is the oldest resident of the oldest town in Illinois. From the porch of the quiet cottage on the rock road, north of her native village, where she is spending her last days, Mrs. Renos daily views the smoking chimneys and towering office buildings of the city, whose growth from a trading post to a metropolis she has witnessed in her lifetime.

Looking across the river near whose bank her life has been spent, she has seen the forests give way to the settler's dwelling and the dwellings to the factories that today line the St. Louis wharf. She has seen the first steamboat ascend and descend the muddy tide and has witnessed the rise and decline of the river trade. She has seen the first locomotive that shrieked along the Mississippi's wooded banks and she has seen tracks and trains multiply till the rumble of the rail is continuous. She has seen the river forsake the prosperous riverside town of her birth and leave it a stranded inland village.

THROUGH all the years of the rise of St. Louis and the decline of Cahokia, Mrs. Mary Renos has remained loyal to the village of her birth, and she has refused repeatedly to live with her relatives in St. Louis or East St. Louis, declaring that she preferred the decayed and quiet old town to the busy and noisy city.

To others than the aged French woman the old town has its charm. A long mile from the river and nearly as far from the nearest railroad station, its only outlets to the outside world are the rock road, running north to East St. Louis, and the private vike which is used by the patrons of the Sidney street ferry.

Little resistance has been offered by the town to the growth of the forest, which has sprung up in the half century since Cahokia ceased to be a river port. Every yard has its trees, and the village streets are like forest paths.

As the town is entered from the ferry pike, the ruins of the old log courthouse, the first building erected in Illinois for purposes of justice, are seen. The historic building was demolished two years ago by

the annuals of Cahokia are set down in order in the aged woman's mind. Exact dates she does not remember, but her own biography is the history of Cahokia, and no event of importance to the settlers of her old town escapes classification in its relation to periods and events in her own life.

More times than she can recount has she visited St. Louis. The first time was when her grandfather took her in his big skiff across the muddy waters to hear Father de Andre's "Pere Andre's" of beloved memory—prayer in the frame church which preceded the present St. Louis Cathedral on Walnut street.

Her last visit was made during Fair Week of 1890, when she came to the city in a railroad train and was driven by her children and grandchildren to the Fair Grounds and through the finest of the city's residence streets.

"It's all very fine," was the aged woman's comment, "but I'd rather live in Cahokia."

Others might have made the same choice between the two towns in Mrs. Renos's girlhood. St. Louis was then a settlement by itself on the west bank of the Mississippi, while Cahokia had a near neighbor in the thriving town of Kaskaskia, later the capital of Illinois. The towns had nearly the same population, and Cahokia was as well provided with social enjoyment as the town across the river. To the frequent dances and rural festivals of the French settlers of Cahokia were added the frequent demonstrations of friendly Indians.

Knitting is Mrs. Renos's favorite occupation. She sits little and dresses plainly. Her only ornament is the ebony cross which is suspended from her neck, and her principal diversion is conversation with the children and grandchildren of her old-time acquaintances. At her recent birthday celebration her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren were present, and the older inhabitants of the town paid their respects to its most venerated inhabitant.

By MRS. MARY RENOS. THE Indians were always friendly to the French people. Sometimes they would steal from us, but often

they would bring hides into town to sell or to trade.

At their green corn dances every summer, which were held in the town, they would pass around the pipe of peace. Each would puff at the pipe, and would breathe the smoke on his neighbors, then a puff upward toward their God.

We had no schools in Cahokia in those days, and few of us learned to read and write. I was married when I was 15. My husband wanted me to learn to read and write and to speak English, so he hired an English surveyor to work on his farm and had him commence to teach me to read. After the second lesson the surveyor went to the tavern and got too much whisky. He was three days getting back to his work on the farm, and my husband saw he could not be depended on to do his farm work or his teaching, so he sent him away.

My husband felt badly about my not learning to read, but I didn't mind it so much at that time, as there was little to read in those days. I learned to understand English, and after a while to speak it, from Americans and Englishmen who kept moving into Cahokia and the country around.

I was only a young woman when the first steamboat came down the Mississippi. We had heard about the big boat, and for a day before it came we were watching for it. When it came in sight some of the people were afraid of it, and ran to their houses. The rest of us stayed until it got quite near. Then most of them got as far as they could from the shore. Grandfather kept me from running away. "It won't hurt you," he said, and I was one of the first to go on board when the boat landed.

It was many years afterward that the first ferryboat crossed the river, and even before that most of our people kept on crossing in skiffs. My grandfather's old boat was solid enough, and I was never

afraid to cross in it after the first time, but some of the people had no boats, and every now and then some one or perhaps a whole family would be drowned. Very often we used to cross the river on Sunday morning to hear Pere Andre's preach in the old church. He was a fine preacher, with the best voice I have ever heard, and everyone said he was a very good man, almost a saint.

My oldest children were 12 or 13 years old before I saw a railroad. Then I went on a trip to Canada—the only time I was ever away from Cahokia over night. Soon after I came back I saw the first railroad trains in this part of the country. When the Eads bridge was built they opened it to the people on the Fourth of July. My husband and I went, taking our youngest children, and something creaked and caused quite a scare among the people. We all thought the bridge was going to fall. Ever since then I have preferred to take the ferryboat to go to St. Louis.

In 1844, I think it was, the river flooded the town and washed away several of the houses. One of them was the house I was born in. Then the river changed its course, and in a little while we were a mile from the bank. Some of the people thought it would come back, but it never did, and trees commenced to grow where the steamboat landing had been.

The people moved away from Cahokia, one family after another, but I always preferred to stay. After my first husband died and I was married the second time, Monsieur Renos wanted to move across the river, but I persuaded him to stay here. Since he died, 30 years ago, my children by my first husband have invited me to go to St. Louis or East St. Louis. I have told them I didn't want to leave the town I was born in. While I have lived a little outside the town for the last few years, I am near enough to go there often, and the old French folks from the town come to see me.

I think the seasons have grown warmer here since I was a girl. Then the farmers used to drive across the river almost every winter on the ice. Once some of the farmers got caught on the west side of the river by a sudden thaw, and had to sell their oxen for what they could get for them and go back in skiffs through the floating



MONOGRAMS, ANKLE ORNAMENTS, SOCKS AND COLONIAL SLIPPERS

ARE FASHIONABLE WOMEN'S WEAR. 55555

SLEEVE MONOGRAM.

SHOULDER MONOGRAM.

ON SIDE OF STOCKING.

ON FRONT OF STOCKING.

SERPENT BRACELET WORN ON THE ANKLE.

LADY'S BLACK LACE SILK SOCKS.

RIBBON LACED SLIPPER.

FRONT SHIRT WAIST MONOGRAM.

SHOE MONOGRAM.

RIBBON BOW WORN ON THE ANKLE.

MARIE LOUISE BLUE AND WHITE SILK HOSE, SANDAL EFFECT, SLIPPER LACED WITH RIBBON.

BURNT GREEN AND WHITE SILK LACE HOSE, NEW COLONIAL SLIPPERS, CUBAN HEEL.

THE latest novelty in footwear for women is the sock, the Colonial slipper, the bracelet and the bow for the ankle.

The socks come in black and white lace like or silk. They are the regular sock length, and are worn with low-cut or high shoes.

The hosiery in vogue this season is the lace or lace effect. The new shades of green and blue are very much in favor in Marie Louise blue and burnt green is very popular. The black and white combinations are good. The white lace hose is still considered fashionable.

The Colonial slipper in the undressed kid is the newest style in shoes. They are made in the cut of our great-grandmother's slippers, with the Cuban heel, and are finished with a large buckle or bow on the instep, lending a high-arched appearance to the foot.

The latest style of lacing the Oxford tie is the reverse of the usual way, commencing at the top and lacing toward the toe. No. 12 ribbon is used in place of the ordinary shoe lace, and is tied in a pretty bow. This method of lacing gives the same effect as the bow or buckle of the Colonial slipper does to the foot.

The serpent bracelet is worn around the left ankle; also a pretty ribbon bow of some delicate shade in harmony with the color of the hose worn. The bow is worn on the outside of the left ankle, and is very effective. It is also charitable to a bad effect. Only girls with slender ankles should attempt the bracelet, shapely ankles should attempt the bracelet. The summer girl of 1902 is the slave of monograms.

There must be monograms, big ones, on every garment she wears, and a pitiful indeed will a girl make at a fashion-

able resort unless she is generously supplied with the initials of her name.

To have one's initials on the handkerchief has been fashionable from time immemorial, but now the monogram must adorn the shirt waist, the gown, the stockings, the shoes and their buckles, the garters and the dainty garments of linen, cambric and lace with which midday adorns herself.

The monograms are from two inches to two and one-half inches high, and broad in proportion, and, on shirt waists, they may be on front, on the arm, on the shoulder or at the waist.

For the stockings the location generally adopted is on the front, just below the knee, and the letters are three times as large as those used on other garments.

The garter has two monograms, one embroidered in the goods and the other engraved on the buckle, while the monogram for the shoe is placed on the side, with another engraved on the buckle.

On the white petticoat the adornment finds its place on the front, just above the hem, where, if the day is tempestuous, it may be seen and admired by the passing throng.

Thus, each girl in Christendom, if she would be up-to-date, will become known outside her own circle by her label, and may be said to present a living riddle to those who have not been able to learn her name.

Some girls will undoubtedly pride themselves on the sphinx-like character of their monograms, aside from intricacies of design, while others will blush painfully under the knowledge that their names are being blazoned forth to everybody. The monogram, "M. A. S." will, of course, signify "Mary Ann Smith," and Miss Mary will become as widely known as the Adams Express.

Her cousin, Gladys Mae Bettye Smith, will sail along supremely conscious that the

G. M. B. S., interwoven in delicately colored silks on her shoes, will not identify her name with her pretty feet, affording gossip for the men at the club window.

Simple as are the initials of Miss Lottie Walderf, of the chorus, she will know that the mystifying "T. W." on her open-work stockings will tell nothing to the rudely staring throng.

One may overhear the introduction of a young man at Narragansett Pier to a fair divinity of the place, and then this conversation:

"I saw you in the ocean the other day," says the presented one, "and have spent all my time since trying to figure out your name."

"Really?" murmurs the divinity, "is my monogram as plain as that?"

At Seabright, Charlie Van Twiller will salute his friend thus: "I say, old chap, I saw you yesterday with that new arrival, X. Y. C. M. Who is she anyway?"

In fact, wherever girls are talked about, much of the conversation is bound to be by cabalistic initials. Horatio will get away from his friend by telling him that he wants to drop in a moment on "K. X." to make an engagement for the next day, and another chap will declare that if "K. O. G." does not show him more consideration she will be lonesome for the rest of the season so far as he is concerned.

The puzzled look on the face of a wondering youth who has just met a young woman whom he has known as Miss Amy R. De Lacy, but whose shirt waist bears the initials, "B. F. D.," will be dispelled when the young woman explains, as she notes his wonderment, that she has "put on sister's shirt waist by mistake."

The new fashion in monograms is a matter of much note to those who do embroidery, and to the engravers. The cost of

an embroidered monogram, of the most simple invention, is fifty cents, and the expense runs up into several dollars where the design is elaborate.

The style is infectious, for it has spread to the men, but so far no one has been heard of who has monogram anywhere else than on his shirt sleeve.

The men have also copied the monogram habit in the fashion which a few

proportions of the size of monogram adopted by the women, and have banished from the position so long accorded to it—the bottom of the bosom—the single letter, the first of their Christian name, by which they have been wont to identify their casual onlooker ever dreams of.

In fact, everything that can bear a monogram will have one or more, and un-

less a monogram is affixed to the shirt waists and other articles of apparel made over from last year's wardrobe, the disclosure as to the "old style" of the garment will be immediate.

If the monogram had gone out next year, there will be a lot of painful picking out of embroideries, especially from garments thus shown.

RULES IN ETIQUETTE--By the Sunday Post-Dispatch Expert

He Gives the Bride Away.

A YOUNG girl cousin of mine is to be married, and my father is to give her away. Please let me know how he should dress.

MISS D.

If the wedding is to be celebrated in the daytime your father should wear a black coat with striped trousers, white pique waistcoat, white Ascot or puff tie, gray gloves and patent leather shoes.

If the evening is chosen for the ceremony his trousers must be black, his coat the regulation swallow-tail and his white waistcoat should be cut very low. White kid gloves should be worn.

No Impropriety in Circumstances.

I have been asked to be a bridesmaid at a home wedding of a very dear friend of mine.

Would it be proper for me to accept and dress all in white, as I am in mourning for the past six months?

A. B.

Feelings, rather than fashion, should govern the period of seclusion when in mourning. Six months after a bereavement a society woman usually begins to call informally on her friends and to attend picture shows, concerts and even matinees.

Those who are very punctilious with regard to social forms would probably not accept an invitation to be bridesmaid; but since the bride is your dear friend and the

wedding is to be at her home, I can see no impropriety in your laying aside your black robes for soft white ones and performing the office of bridesmaid for your friend.

It is proper to make a call after you have attended an afternoon at home from 4 to 6, and should it be a formal call, and how do you send your regards?

And also, when shaking with a minister at a home so-called, do you rise or remain seated?

MISS A. V. C.

After any form of hospitable entertainment, except one of a number of days "at home," a courteous "duty call" is obligatory upon you. Such a call should be paid within the fortnight succeeding the entertainment. If you find it impossible to accept the invitation to an afternoon tea or to any sort of informal "at home," it is not necessary to send your written regrets, as in the case of more ceremonious affairs. You should, however, invariably acknowledge the invitation and your inability to be present by inclosing your visiting card in an envelope and sending it to your hostess by post or messenger. It should be timed so that it will reach her before or during her reception hour.

At social gatherings where the guests are seated the ladies do not, as a rule, rise to acknowledge introductions of gentlemen nor to greet them when they enter. But it is

always allowable and proper for them to show this mark of respect to a very elderly man or one of much distinction. Of course the hostess always rises to receive either a man or woman.

An Invitation to Tea.

If a young man be invited to take "tea or dinner" at a young lady's home, and he decides to accept the invitation for tea, what would be the proper hour to arrive and leave? The young people are quite well acquainted, and the meal is to be "tea family."

WOULD-BE CALLER.

If you do not know the hour for the meal to which you are invited do not hesitate to ask. At dinners and other formal functions where the guests are to be seated at table it is essential that the arrivals should be promptly on the stroke of the hour named in the invitation, or never any later than the 15 minutes grace which a hostess usually allows.

But at the hospitable family tea to which your friend has asked you it will be quite proper for you to present yourself 20 minutes or a half hour before the mealtime. After tea you may remain in conversation with the young lady and her family until 10 o'clock. Do not forget that good society requires a "digestion call" to be paid within

a fortnight after you have partaken of any family hospitality.

When His Love Grew Cold.

I am a young lady and have been keeping company with a gentleman for the past six months. At times he shows great affection toward me, then at times he acts very cold. At first he called to see me most every evening until a month ago. After that he only called twice a week. I haven't seen him for the past two weeks. Have written two letters, but have received no answer. Kindly advise me in this matter, as I am very fond of the young man.

H. S.

The young man is undoubtedly sick. There is nothing a girl can do in such circumstances. Call your pride to aid you, and do not write to the young man or attempt to communicate with him. If the man has tired of you, he will be annoyed and will certainly not care more for you if he thinks you are in pursuit of him.

There may be some excuse for his conduct which I am not aware of, but I should think it was simply a case of a man's caprice.

Try to forget him. There are a great many other better men in the world undoubtedly.

TWELVE YEARS' WORK MADE EDWARD F. GOLTRA A MILLIONAIRE AT 38

Here Are Some of the Sayings of
This Unique Captain of Industry:

"Financial success may come from wisdom and it often comes from luck."

"A successful business rests on systematized knowledge. Ergo, successful business is scientific business."

"No one quality makes financial success. It does not come from smartness; it may come from wisdom."

"The same motives moved the men of the past that move the men of today and the same methods produce the same results."

"This I hold that any man, may he be ever so bright, will find greatest assistance in whatever career he may see fit to embark, if he shall have strengthened his mental faculties and abilities by cultivation."

At 38 years of age Edward Field Goltra of St. Louis is a millionaire. He gained his fortune in St. Louis by the use of his brains.

He left the study of law to manufacture steel. Backed by St. Louis capitalists and aided by Illinois scientists and St. Louis inventors he revolutionized processes. He has combined six of the great steel foundries of the country in one concern with a capital of \$40,000,000.

He is a college man, comes from Jacksonville, Ill., is a friend of William Jennings Bryan, a business friend and associate of Mayor Wells and has added immense sums to the Wells fortune.

THE other day when the announcement was made that the six leading steel foundries of the country had combined under the name of the American Steel Foundries Co., the information gained ground that the chief mover in this combination was Edward F. Goltra, president of the American Steel Foundry Co. of St. Louis. Then men began to ask for information about this hitherto almost unknown captain of industry. They ask why at the age of 38 he is a millionaire and how he made his wealth.

And that is why this story is written. It tells of a man with an energy and building tenacity and with untiring energy and with every other quality that makes him get over, under or through all that stands between him and the goal he has in view.

Edward F. Goltra can not lay claim to having started up the tow path with only fifty cents in his pockets. His belongings in a red handkerchief. He started out in life with an education and a small inheritance. Equipped with these and a strong constitution, in a few years after leaving his alma mater he had established a new departure in the steel working and the lines he laid down are being followed by Leighton & Howard Steel Co. and the Scullin-Gallagher Iron and Steel Co. and will be followed by the Commonwealth Steel Co. and the young men, former lieutenants of Mr. Goltra, have formed, with such backing as Mr. Hopkins of the Diamond Match Co. and John W. Gates. These concerns work 600 men who spend their earnings in St. Louis.

Edward F. Goltra was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Dec. 28, 1864. His family descent is French Huguenot. His father, Moore C. Goltra, moved from New York to Jacksonville in the early days. He went into building, contracting. He made money. He was not college bred, though his mother, and those of Mr. Goltra's mother's family, had all received college training. Unfortunately reverses had deprived the elder Goltra of a complete and liberal educational advantage; but he had unusual natural ability, and he became a leader among men. The University of Illinois at Urbana was located through his instrumentality.

Jacksonville is called the Athens of the West. Not only William Jennings Bryan, but Gov. Richard Yates was educated at the Illinois college.

It is one of Mr. Goltra's favorite sayings of his good friend Bryan, that the college got his education at Jacksonville, but his politics elsewhere. Mr. Goltra is a Democrat of the Tilden and the Cleveland order, like his tried and true friend and business associate, Mayor Rolla Wells. In those college days Mrs. Goltra was a Miss Brown, daughter of Judge William Brown, now general counsel for the Chicago & Alton railroad. Judge Brown, like his friend, the elder Goltra, is a dyed-in-the-wool Tilden Democrat and a valued party counselor, and well known throughout the West.

Edward F. Goltra went to Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., to prepare for an academic course at Princeton. He entered as a freshman in 1883 intent on preparation for a professional career. At Princeton there were young men from Pittsburgh who pooh-poohed the professions and talked much of the college man in commerce and the large earnings of the iron business. It has been admitted by Edward F. Goltra in his confidential talks with friends, that these Pittsburgh freshmen were the means of turning his attention from the law to commerce.

There was an inherited commercial tendency that cropped out here and there. Princeton soon found out the young man from Jacksonville had business ability. He was asked to become vice club manager during his senior year.

Goltra was dubious, for it is no easy matter to pilot 40 or 50 college young men about the country, always stopping at the best hotels, and make the piloting profitable. Goltra did with this proposition what he does with all he undertakes—he studied over it and weighed the possibilities and probabilities connected with it.

Joseph W. Lewis, secretary of the Princeton Club in St. Louis, was a college with Mr. Goltra. He tells of the manner in which Mr. Goltra interested Robert Garrett and the Baltimore & Ohio in the trip of the Princeton Club. The Pennsylvania and the B. & O. Robert Garrett of the B. & O. was seeking an entrance into New York. Garrett was a Princeton alumnus. Goltra secured a letter of introduction to Mr. Garrett from Dr. McCosh, the president of Princeton University. It isn't far from Princeton to Baltimore. Goltra took the train and went over.

"Mr. Garrett," he said, "I came down to speak to you as a patriot as a Princeton man. I am the manager of the College Club. We shall need two private cars, and the rate has to be very low. Of course the Pennsylvania road will expect to haul

as usual, but I thought Princeton ought to stand by the B. & O., which is a Princeton road. If you will assist me, I will take the agency of the B. & O. at Princeton, and not a Princeton man traveling West will travel by any other line."

Garrett promised Goltra his own and the private car of his sister, Miss Marlon, and the Princeton students traveled West, via the B. & O.

"You ought to be in the railroad business," Garrett is said to have told Goltra when the latter called on his way home, after graduating. "My road will give you \$5000 a year." Mr. Goltra respectfully declined.

The law was the business Goltra meant to follow then, and he went home and began his study in the office of Judge Corydon Beckwith and William Brown in Chicago. Judge Beckwith was general counsel of the Chicago & Alton road, and William Brown, Goltra's father's old Jacksonville friend, was the Alton's solicitor. Goltra put in two years studying law. The law, Goltra began to see, was a slow road toward genius competency, and he engaged, with a college chum, George B. Sloan, Jr., son of Senator Sloan of New York, in the manufacture of steel car springs.

The basic system of producing steel was just being applied to the making of ingots, which were subsequently rolled.

Young Goltra conceived the idea of producing a steel casting by the basic process.

He sold out his interest in the spring works. When it was stated that experiments in casting basic steel was being done by a young college graduate, a technical journal devoted to iron and steel made great sport of it.

In making some experiments in a little foundry at Jacksonville, Ill., Mr. Goltra recognized the importance of aluminum to play in the manufacture of steel. Aluminum at that time was worth \$8 to \$12 a pound. The price rendered its use in steel-making prohibitive. Goltra believed it could be produced at a much smaller cost.

He employed Prof. Farr of Illinois College of Jacksonville to make some experiments in its reduction from its ore, alumina. The professor having made some progress, Mr. Goltra submitted his plans to Rolla Wells, whom he had met at Princeton and also at St. Louis when here with the Princeton Glee Club, and to Thomas Howard of Shickles, Harrison & Howard, a friend of Mr. Goltra's family. They got in on it.

In addition some money to what Goltra was able to provide, and a small experimental plant was built on the east side of the river.

While experiments were going on at East St. Louis, a man in Oberlin College, making some experiments in chemistry, suddenly developed the process now almost exclusively used in reducing aluminum ore—the electrolytic process.

This process reduced the price of aluminum to the unhelped-for low price of 48 or 50 cents a pound, and so the St. Louis Steel Foundry Co. was formed.

Mr. Goltra took in J. H. Stedman and Mr. Wells to work on steel. He demonstrated the fact that steel made by the basic process could be cast. Finally, Mr. Wells and Mr. Howard bought out Mr. Stedman's interest. The first casting by the Goltra method was a gear wheel for the Waugh mill, Belleville, Ill. After that castings were made for the Anaconda mines. Work was getting well started, though money was being well exhausted, when the foundry burned.

Mr. Goltra did not give up then. He got the little insurance money and rebuilt the plant. It was going in good shape once more when it burned again. Some people would have given up then, but Mr. Goltra made arrangements to reorganize and rebuild. Then along came the flood of 1891. What had not burned was flooded. Mr. Goltra was not discouraged even then. He wound up the affairs of the St. Louis Steel Co. and made a contract with Shickles, Harrison & Howard to change their old pipe works at Twelfth and Gratiot streets into a steel foundry. Goltra was general manager. He got things going nicely there and withdrew to establish the American Steel Foundry Co.

"About this time," Goltra told a friend, in recalling the experiences of those pioneer struggles, "I began to recognize that the greatest demand for cast steel would probably come from the railroads. So I looked about me to see what might be made by my process that the railroads would demand. I got up with Mr. Shaffer, formerly of the Missouri Pacific Railway, what is known as the American steel truck, the principal feature of which is a cast steel bolster. I formed a company with half a million capital and gave Mr. Shaffer two-fifths of the stock. He disposed of it, and made himself rich. The American Steel Bolster Co. was the name of the company. The American Steel Foundry Co. was given a contract by the American Steel Bolster Co., permitting the exclusive manufacture, use and sale of the articles covered by the American Steel Bolster Co. patents."

About this time Mr. Goltra bought from

CONDENSED BIOGRAPHY OF A YOUNG MILLIONAIRE

Name: Edward Field Goltra.
Born: Jacksonville, Ill., Dec. 28, 1864. Age 38 years.
French Huguenot descent.
Graduate of Princeton University, '87.
Married in Chicago; has two sons.
At home 4416 Lindell boulevard, St. Louis.
Recreation: Reading, chiefly history; chess.
Began life with a small fortune and is a millionaire.
Does not bother with details of his various business properties.
Believes in system and organization and holds subordinates for results.
Studied law, but gave it up for the steel business.
Greatest asset: Ability to organize.
Chief promoter of the American Steel Foundries Co.; capital \$40,000,000.
President of the American Steel Foundry Co.
President of the Sligo Iron Co.
President of the Missouri Iron Co.
Director of the Commonwealth Trust Co.
Second Vice-President of the Tennessee Central.
Principal stockholder in the Mexican National Steel Works.
Manager (with J. C. Van Blarcom) of the Tennessee Construction Co. syndicate.
Member of the St. Louis Club, University Club, the Calumet and Lawyers' Club of New York and the University Club of Chicago.
Lives at 4416 Lindell boulevard, but is building a new home on Forest Park boulevard.

James G. McRoberts an invention which he had accidentally hit upon—the green sand mold. The ownership of this patent was vainly contested by the Shickles, Harrison & Howard Co. and carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, where McRoberts' claim was sustained.

The panic of 1893 was when Mr. Goltra began the organization of the American Steel Foundry Co. The fattest thing of all the things then was money. The new foundry started and established. It was going a year when an explosion wrecked the place from stem to stern. The explosion was caused by gas. Goltra was in Chicago when he received a wire from Rolla Wells, "Foundry blown up. Come back quick."

Goltra reached Granite City that night. He did not do anything melodramatic. He merely hired a buggy, and with the superintendent, gathered a big force of men to begin at once to tear down the steel beams, rafters and hanging rods. The engines and electrical plant were comparatively uninjured. In two weeks, by working night and day, Goltra got the wreckage cleared away and the travelers in operation. Without any roof or sides he started making steel again, and met his contracts. This was the first time on record steel castings were made in a cornfield and without shelter, and some of the pressure was there. There are 200 to 250 men employed at the American Steel Foundry alone, and the business this year will run up strong in the millions. A year ago the idea of a consolidation of all the steel casting plants under the laws of New Jersey, has \$20,000,000 stock, 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, \$20,000,000 common stock and \$15,000,000 preferred, and \$15,000,000 common are to be issued now in payment for the six properties and to provide additional working capital. The balance of the stock will remain in the treasury of the company, to be issued for cash for property of the actual cash value at par. The new company takes possession on Tuesday.

The steel foundry is not the only iron industry in which Mr. Goltra is interested and which he is handling. He is president of the Sligo Furnace Co., that has many hundred acres of iron and timber lands in Crawford, Phelps, Dent and Fulton counties. The property formerly belonged to the Crawfords. There is one blast furnace outfit there now, but additional furnaces are to be erected at once which will produce a large tonnage. From 120 to 150 men are now in the employ of the company in the mines and about the furnace. When the new furnaces are in operation from 400 to 500 men will be kept regularly at work. Mr. Goltra has proved, since he and his associates purchased the property that Missouri ore, mixed with that from the Mesabi, Lake Superior range, makes the finest pig iron for car wheels and for use in the basic steel process. He was the first to bring Mesabi ore to St. Louis. Mr. Goltra is also president of the Missouri Iron Co., that owns and controls iron beds in Missouri and other states.

He is a director of the Commonwealth Trust Co.

He is a large stockholder in American Car and Foundry Co.

He is second vice-president of the Tennessee Central, that is being built by the Tennessee Construction Co., of which Mr. J. C. Van Blarcom and Mr. Galt are the syndicate managers.

He is building a railroad to connect his mining properties. He is the principal stockholder in the Mexican National Steel Works in the City of Mexico.

A man who was talking with Edward F. Goltra at the St. Louis Club the other day asked him what benefits he had received from his reading and what he read. "I like history best of all," Mr. Goltra said. "The same motives moved the men of the past that move the men of today and the same methods produce the same results."

According to Mr. Goltra, the great men of history were men who operated under a system. Mr. Goltra himself is a strong believer in system in business. "Science is systematized knowledge," is a Goltra quotation. "A successful business," he says, "rests on systematized knowledge. Ergo, successful business is scientific business."



EDWARD FIELD GOLTRA
PHOTO BY STRAUSS

Edward Field Goltra.

Height, 5 feet and 8 1/2 inches.
Weight, 165 pounds.
Nose has the accumulative tip.
Stands erect and looks athletic.
Walks and talks rapidly.
Mustache and hair dark, almost black.

Eyes dark brown and of direct gaze.

Teeth even and good.

Nose has the accumulative tip. If seen in Chicago would be mistaken for Mayor Carter Harrison.

Hair cut round behind. Linen spotted.

Jewelry so modest as not to be noticeable.

Nails regular and show care. Clothing serviceable rather than modish.

Forceful, but not obtrusive. Believes in luck, but is not superstitious.

Not afraid to walk under a ladder or begin an enterprise on Friday, the 13th day of the month.

Gets to work not later than 11 a. m. Works at night not later than 1 a. m.

He is a large stockholder in American Car and Foundry Co.

He is second vice-president of the Tennessee Central, that is being built by the Tennessee Construction Co., of which Mr. J. C. Van Blarcom and Mr. Galt are the syndicate managers.

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Though business perfection, like other perfection, is made out of attention to details and though there are an infinite number of details in business Mr. Goltra's method seems to so systematize his business that details can be handled through subordinates. He holds them for results under the system.

Though not a politician, in a professional way, in the city campaign when Mr. Goltra's friends Wells was a candidate for mayor loyalty to Mr. Wells forced Mr. Goltra into one or two very characteristic acts. One night he picked up a Republican evening paper in which it was alleged that Wells was not in sympathy with union labor. In ten minutes Mr. Goltra had an engine waiting for him in the Union Station yards and in twenty minutes he was on his way to Granite City. He went into

the works and he made a speech reading from the paper. He called for union men who had chafed his speech to come with him to St. Louis. He loaded a dozen onto the engine with their dinner pails and brought them over the bridge. He went from hall to hall where meetings were in progress, marched with his men on the stage and refuted the slander.

When it was all over Mr. Wells and Mr. Hawes and other party leaders congratulated Mr. Goltra for having done an invaluable thing. Mr. Goltra thought he had done nothing extraordinary.

Mr. Goltra's favorite game is chess. Business life, he says is a game of chess. Combinations and moves, combinations and checkmates—that is the game the man of affairs plays all his waking hours.

When a young man applies to Goltra for work he is questioned. His replies are noted carefully. They show the applicant's mental possessions. If the young man seems to be well equipped mentally, Goltra sizes him up physically.

"I do not underestimate the value of the physical training the modern convalescent gives his young men," Goltra said the other day. "But for the physical training I received on the college field and track and in the college gymnasium I never could have stood up under the strain of some of these years."

The necessity for constantly being in physical condition is urged by Mr. Goltra. The mind and body must both be kept in good order.

One who seeks business success, according to the Goltra way of living, must give up all appetites and habits that tend toward dissipation for the strenuous life. Ambition to a certain degree, perseverance and nerve are required to harvest success.

About the benefits to be derived from a liberal education in business Goltra is accustomed to cite, when he will discuss the subject at all, the defense of the poet Archibald MacLeish in which the poet, wise one stated that he greatly admired

Mr. Goltra gets very little recreation. He likes to take his private car and Mrs. Goltra and a number of their friends and go away for a week, as for instance, a trip to the Mardi Gras at New Orleans. Mrs. Goltra and the two boys are spending the summer at Falmouth Heights, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Goltra is a member of the St. Louis club and the University club of St. Louis, the Calumet and Lawyers' club, New York and the University club in Chicago.

Mrs. Goltra is a member of the Episcopal church and the family worships at Christ Church Cathedral. Mrs. Goltra is helpful in church charities.

Mr. Goltra has lately purchased property adjoining the home of Judge Boyle on Forest Park boulevard. Here Mr. Goltra intends to erect his permanent residence. He now lives at 4416 Lindell boulevard.

AN AMERICAN SEES THE BEY OF TUNIS

HORACE TAYLOR, now assistant secretary of the treasury, was one of the first Americans to get acquainted with the late Sidi Ali Bey of Tunis. While Mr. Taylor was consul at Marseilles, in the early days of Sidi's reign, he took a fancy to cross the Mediterranean and get a glimpse of the civilization of northern Africa. A member of the British foreign service, with whom he had formed a pleasant acquaintance, arranged for the audience, and loaned Mr. Taylor his own Arab

functionary as guide and interpreter. The Arab instructed how to follow a certain crack in the floor of the throne room to a particular spot, how to saluate when he reached that, then how to proceed to another spot and saluate there, how to address the sovereign, and so on. Mr. Taylor followed directions so well that he eventually made an agreeable impression upon the Bey, who soon fell into very affable conversation with him, speaking with much intelligence of the American people.

"I suppose you have been to the grave of your great poet, John Howard Payne?" he said, presently. "All your countrymen pay it a visit before they leave Tunis."

Mr. Taylor answered that he had not, but the Bey's question added a fresh interest to his purpose of going to the cemetery. He made his visit the subject of an official report, enlarging on the neglected condition of the grave in a way which attracted wide attention in this country, and drew from W. W. Corcoran, the banker and philanthropist, his offer to pay the expenses of the removal of the poet's remains

to his native land and their appropriate reburial here. The government took up the offer, and Payne's dust was brought over on a masted vessel, and deposited in the plot at Oak Hill Cemetery in the District of Columbia.

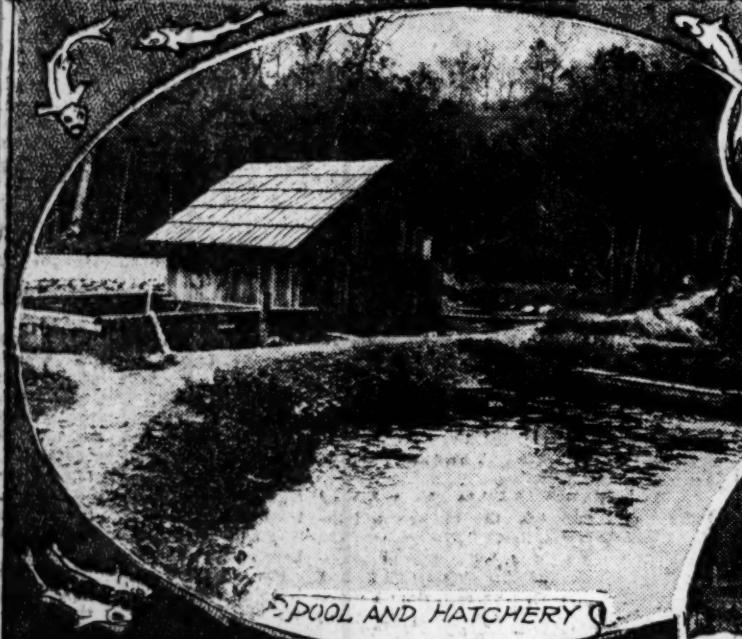
"Another thing which interested me much in Tunis," said Mr. Taylor, referring the other day to his visit, "was a quaint old tower, the original character of which I could not at first make out. Then someone told me its story. It was built, and served for many years as a tower of refuge, for which any person who had placed himself under the ban of his neighbors' curse could flee and find sanctuary. One day a man who had committed a crime of unspeakable atrocity succeeded in getting to the tower, though pursued by a multitude of avengers. No pursuer was willing to take the responsibility of entering and dragging him out, so the whole gathering proceeded to the palace of the Bey, and besought him to suspend the law of sanctuary and give them a chance to punish the wretch where he was."

"No," the Bey answered, "it is not for me to whom God has committed the execution of the law to lift a finger to set it aside. Hence I cannot grant your request to violate the sacred character of the tower by laying hands on anyone inside. But do not know of any law which would aid your willing up the open door windows."

The crowd took the hint. Stones, closed every opening thus starved their victim.



MISSOURI HERMIT MAKES \$5000 YEAR RAISING BROOK TROUT



AUGUST LAUTH.

In Crawford County, which is in central Missouri, 100 miles west of St. Louis, August Lauth, a hermit, earns \$5000 a year pursuing a novel industry in which he is one of few experts in the world. He is one of few men in the country who know how to hatch and care for brook trout. He is now preparing an exhibition for the St. Louis World's Fair and is confident that his product will be shown to be superior to that of the Adirondacks.

AUGUST LAUTH came from Alsace-Lorraine 14 years ago with a heritage of fish lore and a small amount of money. He sought in vain in the mountains of New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin for a favorable place to locate his hatchery. Nowhere did he find a location where the water and the climatic conditions were suitable to his purpose until he stumbled, quite by accident, on a crystal stream near the foothills of the Ozarks. He studied the water carefully and found that it had the long-sought-for property of stability of temperature. Its extreme range throughout an entire year being only 4 degrees Fahrenheit, with 51 degrees above zero the minimum and 54 degrees the maximum.

By AUGUST LAUTH.
IT IS now fourteen years since I came from Alsace to America. In the old country I was an expert fish culturist and determined to try my vocation in the United States. I was surprised to find that trout were so rare. I was told that the water was too warm in sections other than mountainous, that many had attempted the artificial propagation and as many had failed. I explored the hills and valleys of Missouri from one end of the state to the other. The state has good mountains, and I believed that here I could find water of suitable temperature, which I had failed to find outside of the Adirondacks and Wisconsin.

One day I wandered over the hills

and through the valleys looking for a suitable spring. I carried a thermometer with me to test the water. Months and years passed away and I failed to find such a spring as I desired. I became discouraged, and departed from America for Algeria, where I contemplated establishing a fish farm. I failed there to find water of the right temperature and returned to France. Illness in my family in St. Louis caused my return to America. I determined to search the "State of Missouri" again. In Crawford County, in Knobview Township, I found Elm Springs, where the first successful trout hatchery in America is being conducted.

In December, 1884, I purchased the necessary land, built a home, a hatchery and ponds. Three times I tried to stock my ponds, but failed. Finally through the assistance of the government I secured impregnated eggs that hatched and my business was at last started. I fed my trout with mush and liver for the first and second year. I used horse and beef lungs from animals killed accidentally, when I could procure them. After the second year I got eggs from my own trout.

The female, in company with several

males, now moves upstream until she

finds a shallow place in the water, under a log or a rock, and makes the nest by vigorous motion of fins until a depression is made in the ground. Here she deposits her eggs, or those ripe enough to deposit, which process is continued for several days, or until all the eggs are laid. She selects one of the males as her companion, but love-making does not always go off smoothly, for the other males, finding themselves deserted, often fight the chosen one to death. As soon as the eggs are fertilized the female covers her nest with a layer of gravel to protect them from her numerous enemies. As soon as this is done she goes away for a short distance, but remains to watch the spot. For several hours she moves all around the place to see if any enemies are at hand; if she sees nothing she goes away, but from time to time she will visit the spawning place, and if she finds all in good shape she will leave for good. If she has not deposited all her eggs she will make another nest.

In spite of all this care the greater part of the eggs are destroyed through various causes. The enemies are numerous. First come all the herbivorous fishes—that is, fish which feed on plants; then all kinds of water beetles, larvae, etc., and even the male trout devour the eggs. Then as the young trout appear, they are especially well developed and in the full splendor of their coloring, and we may well believe that it was the design of the Creator to supply these fine fish with such a luxurious wedding outfit.

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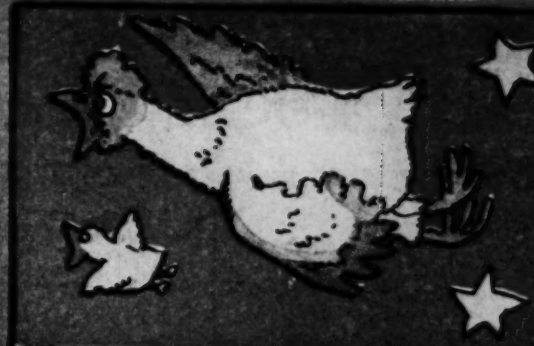
The female, in company with several

Funny
Side



THE ST. LOUIS
POST-DISPATCH
SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1902.

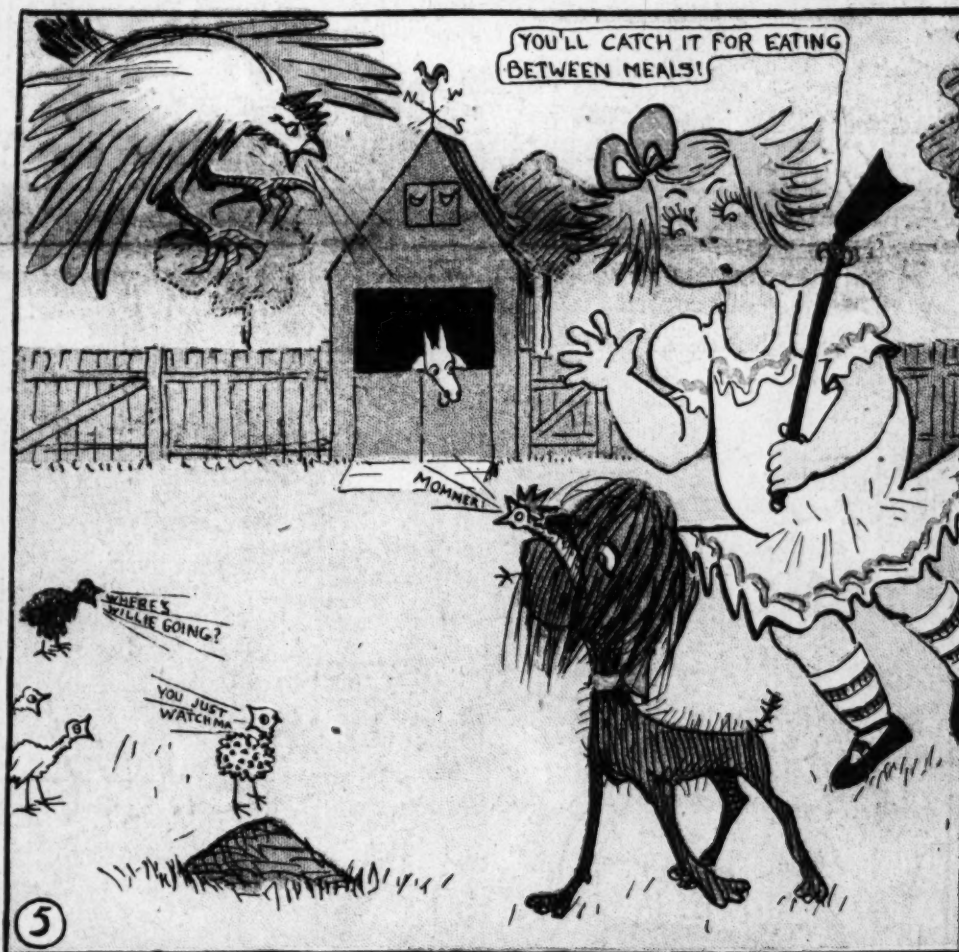
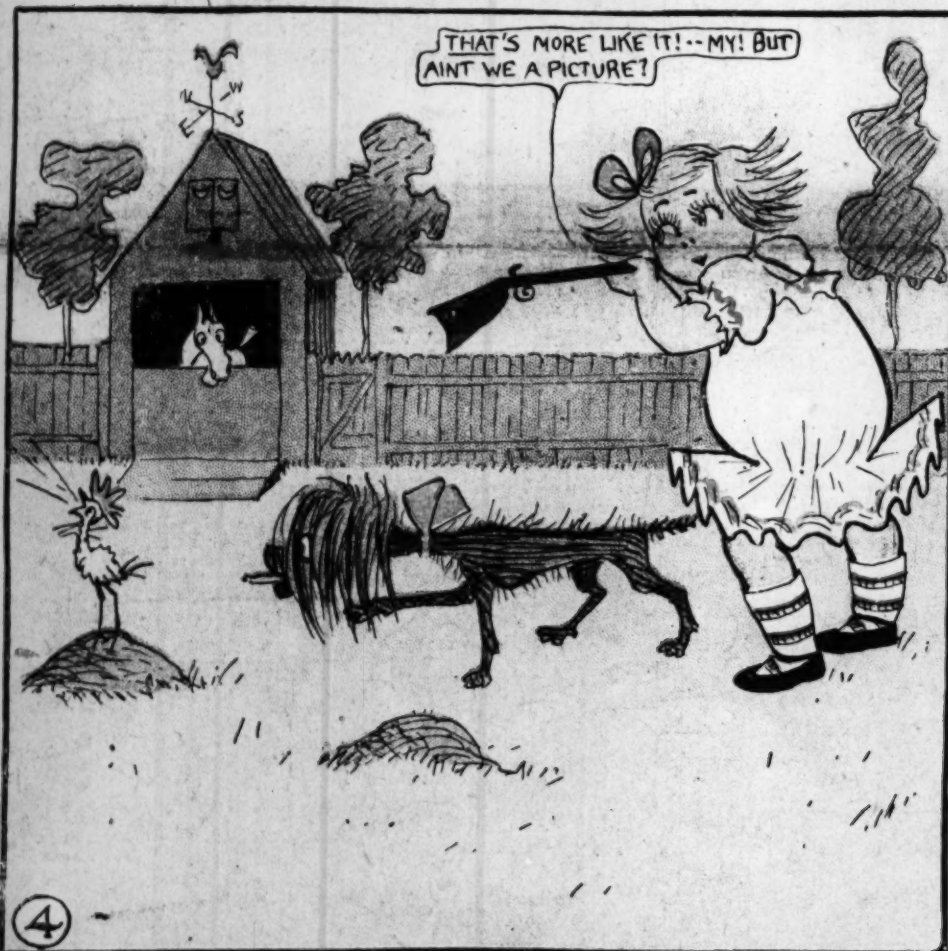
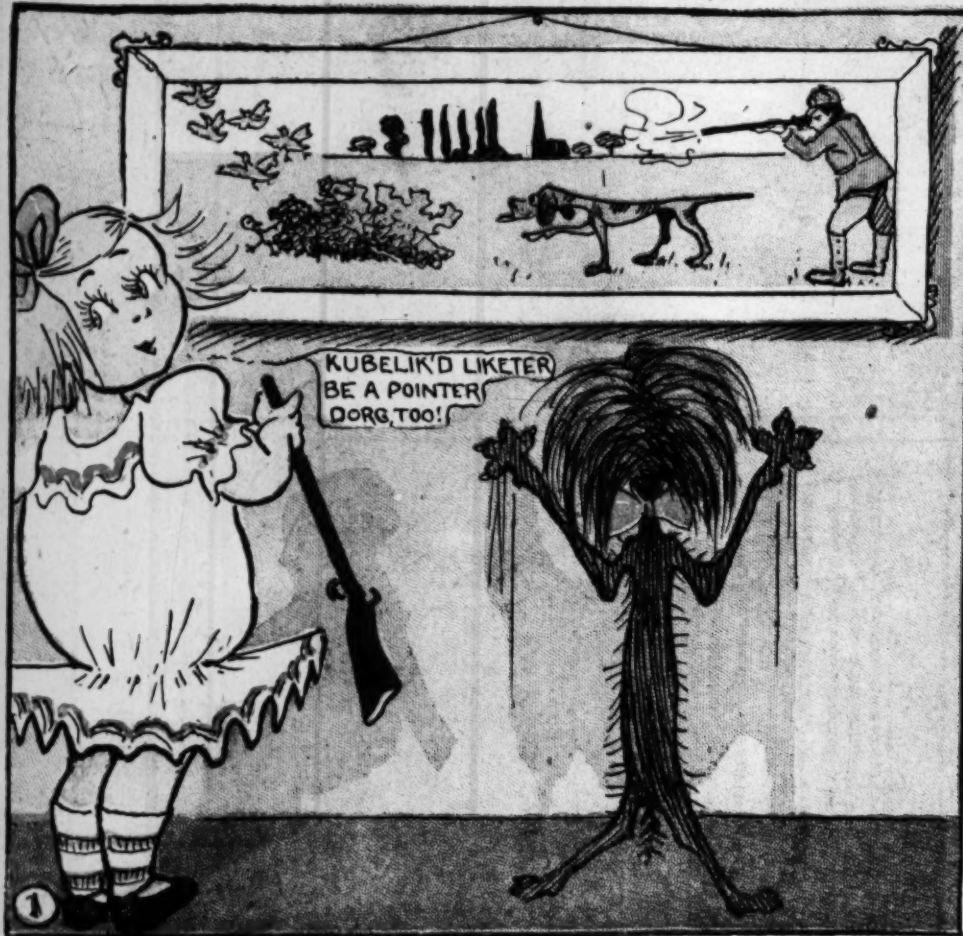
SUPPLEMENT TO THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, ST. LOUIS, JULY 13, 1902.
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Funny
Side

THE ANGEL CHILD By KATE CAREW.

She Tries to Make a Hunter of Kubelik, and He Retains a Chicken, Some Trouble and a Bunch of Grapes



CLARENCE THE COP'S KINDNESS LANDS HIM IN JAIL.



"YOI YOI" FOR ACROBATIC ARCHIE, but WOE FOR PROF. OTTO AND MOLLY, TOO.

